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Summary translation of Handbook of Schools of Higher Learning  
of USSR, published in Moscow 1950, in the Russian language:

MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION OF USSR

Reference (Book)  
for Those Who Are Entering into Institutions of  
Higher Learning of the Union of the Soviet Socialist  
Republic in the Year 1950.

State Publishing House

Moscow 1950

Soviet Science

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### Part I

Approved by the Ministry  
of Higher Education, USSR  
28 January 1950

#### Rules of Entrance into Institutions of Higher Learning of the USSR for 1950:

1. Citizens of the USSR of both sexes between the ages of 17 and 35 years are accepted into Institutions of Higher Learning, while in Correspondence and evening schools (branches) there are no restrictions as to age for those having successfully completed a high school education and successfully passing the entrance examinations established for entrants.

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Note 1. Personnel having finished technical school or other medium special academic institutions equal to it are accepted in Institutions of Higher Learning on the condition that they have had three years industrial experience in a medium special academic institution. The indicated experience is not demanded of registrants in the Correspondence and evening institutions and branches of Higher Learning or of those included in the five per cent graduation of each technical school (medium special academic institution), and also of individuals who completed technical school during the course of three or more years of active military service.

Note 2. According to the decree No. 426 of the Soviet of Ministers of the USSR, from 1/II - 1949. It is permitted temporarily for one to take the first of the teachers' institutes without previous experience if he has completed a school of Pedagogy according to the direction of the ministries of education of the United Republics.

2. Individuals, rewarded at the completion of high school with gold or silver medals for outstanding success and exceptional attainment, are accepted in higher institutions without entrance examinations under the condition that those with gold medals are given first priority and then those with silver medals.

The following are also accepted without entrance examinations - those finishing technical school with a diploma (with honors), included in the five per cent of graduates of technical schools, or the three year average medical schools, and entrants into Higher Institutions according to their specialty for the course of two years including the finishing year.

Note. Individuals rewarded with gold and silver medals, and distinguished students, who have finished technical school (secondary technical school), who are entered on architectural and construction specialties are subject to exams of drafting and sketching; entrants in painting, music, and physical culture higher institutions - examinations according to their specialty.

3. Entrants in Higher Institutions, with the exception of individuals listed in paragraph 2, are subject to entrance examinations depending upon the specialty of the Higher Institution.

Note 1. In Higher Institutions and on the faculties of machine-construction, metal processing, metallurgic, mechanical, electro-mechanical, electro-technical, energetic, communications, mining, geologic, petroleum, aviation, geodetic, hydro-meteorology, hydro-graphic, auto-transport, railway, water transport, timber-technics, chemical technological, film engineering - according to the following subjects:

- a. mathematics
- b. physics
- c. chemistry
- d. Russian language and literature
- e. one foreign language (English, French, or German)



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Note 2. In Higher Institutions and in the faculties of the architectural and construction - on the following subjects:

- a. mathematics
- b. physics
- c. sketching and drawing
- d. Russian language and literature
- e. one foreign language (English, French, or German)

Note 3. In Higher Institutions and in the faculties of philological, linguistic, philosophical - on the following subjects:

- a. Russian language and literature
- b. history of the peoples of the USSR
- c. geography
- d. one foreign language (English, French, or German)

Note 4. In Institutes and in the faculties of physio-mathematics, chemistry, soil building, soil conservation, peat exploitation, textiles, light industry, science of staple commodities, highway, polygraphic, mechanization and electrification of agriculture, forestry, forest reclamation and hydro-melioration - on the following subjects:

- a. mathematics
- b. physics
- c. chemistry
- d. Russian language and literature

Note 5. In Higher Institutions and in the faculties of biological, soil, agronomic, zootechnological, veterinary, medical, stomatological, pharmaceuticals, physical culture - on the following subjects:

- a. physics
- b. chemistry
- c. Russian language and literature

Note 6. In Higher Institutions and in the faculties of history, juridical, geographic, librarian, and also in the pedagogic faculties of pedagogic institutes - on the following subjects:

- a. history of the peoples of the USSR
- b. geography
- c. Russian language and literature

Note 7. In Institutions and in the faculties of economics and engineering-economics - on the following subjects:

- a. mathematics
- b. geography
- c. history of the peoples of the USSR
- d. Russian language and literature

Note 8. In higher musical, theatrical, painting academies and institutes of cinematography - on the following subjects:

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- a. history of the peoples of the USSR
- b. specialties
- c. Russian language and literature

Note 9. Entrants into the Teachers' Institutes will take entrance examinations in the following subjects:

- a. in the Department of Language and Literature:

- (1) Russian language and literature
- (2) history of the peoples of the USSR
- (3) geography

- b. in the History Department:

- (1) Russian language and literature
- (2) history of the peoples of the USSR
- (3) geography

- c. in the Natural - Geographic Department:

- (1) Russian language and literature
- (2) geography
- (3) chemistry

- d. in the Physics - Mathematics Department:

- (1) Russian language and literature
- (2) mathematics
- (3) physics

Note 10:

a. Entrants into Institutions of Higher Learning, where the teaching is not conducted in the Russian language, will take the examination in that language in which the teaching is conducted.

b. Entrants into universities will take entrance examinations (besides the above enumerated depending upon the faculty) in one of the foreign languages (English, French, German) independently from their specialty.

4. Entrance examinations will be conducted according to programs, approved by the Ministry of Higher Education of the USSR.

In the Russian language or language in which training is conducted at a given Institution of Higher Learning and also in mathematics, written and oral examinations will be given; in all other subjects only oral examinations will be given.

In the Russian language or language in which training is conducted at a given Institution of Higher Learning, separate ratings will be made as to written examination and as to oral examination; on mathematics, one over-all rating will be made on the basis of the written and oral examinations.

Note: Separate ratings will be made according to written and oral examination in mathematics, in physics-mathematical faculties of universities and pedagogic institutions.

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5. Persons, receiving unsatisfactory ratings on the written examination in the Russian language or language in which teaching is being conducted in the given Institution of Higher Learning, will not be allowed to take further examinations.

6. Out of the number passing the entrance examinations; that is, those receiving ratings not lower than "average", the persons having the higher ratings will be enrolled in the Institution of Higher Learning. Persons passing the examinations, but not accepted in that faculty in which they passed the examinations, can be accepted in another faculty if a free place is available after the enrollment of those candidates who have passed the examinations in that faculty, under condition of having taken sufficient examinations established for entrants into that faculty.

7. Application of enrollment in Institutions of Higher Learning are accepted from 20 June through 31 July.

The faculty and specialty selected by the entrant must be indicated in the application of enrollment. The application will be forwarded to the Director of the Institution of Higher Learning with inclosures:

- a. autobiography
- b. diploma (testimony of completion of a middle educational institution, in the original)
- c. passport (to be presented personally)
- d. three photographs (taken without head-dress, size 3 x 4 cm.)
- e. certificate as to situation in relation to military service (for those liable for military service)
- f. certificate from place of work with indication of position occupied and specialty (for part-time and evening Institutions of Higher Learning and Departments)

8. An entrance board will be organized by the Director and under personal chairmanship consisting of the Assistant Director of Educational and Scientific work, the deans of the faculties and two professors.

The Director and the members of the entrance board must personally become acquainted with every entrant and personally verify all documents of the entrant.

The Director must in a fifteen day period from the day of receipt of the application notify the entrant of the results of the preliminary review of his application.

9. Entrance examinations will be conducted from the first through the twentieth of August.

10. Enrollment of student personnel will be conducted from the 21st through the 25th of August and enrollment of those persons indicated in paragraph 2 above will be from the 21st of June through the 31st of July, according to receipt of their applications.

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11. Entrance examinations will be conducted by special examination boards, appointed by the Director.

12. Each entrant will be given an examination sheet with his photograph.

13. Results of the entrance examinations will be determined separately, according to each subject, using the following ratings: "Excellent", "Good", "Average", "Unsatisfactory".

14. The Director of the Institution of Higher Learning will arrange medical examinations for all entrants. A list of diseases, hindering entrance into the corresponding Institution of Higher Learning will be approved by the Ministry of Health Preservation, USSR, and the Ministry of Higher Education, USSR.

15. Results of examinations and medical examination will be forwarded to the entrance board, which will make decision of acceptance into the Institution of Higher Learning. Enrollment in the Institution of Higher Learning will be conducted by order of the Director.

16. Persons, enrolled in the Institute of Higher Learning and not present at their studies by the 10th of September without noteworthy cause will be excluded from the student body.

17. Directors of Institutions of Higher Learning will decide, in the case of existence of free vacancies, to accept into the student body those persons who passed examinations of other Institutions of Higher Learning but were not accepted due to absence of vacancies or in view of the unsuitability of the demands of a specialty in relation to the condition of health and also allow to the entrance examinations those persons who did not pass examinations in other Institutions of Higher Learning in subjects which were not foreseen by the rules of entrance in the given Institution of Higher Learning. Entrance will be conducted after the giving of examinations, established for the given Institution of Higher Learning, with a compensation of examinations given in the other Institution of Higher Learning.

The last period for enrollment of indicated persons - 10th of September.

This same period is also established for the enrollment of those persons indicated in paragraph 2 above which were not accepted in other Institutions of Higher Learning due to absence of vacancies.

18. Complaints on denial of enrollment can be forwarded before the beginning of the school year to the Administration (through channels) with the inclosure of documents (autobiography, copy of diploma, excerpts from the protocol of the examination and entrance boards).

The Administration of Educational Institutions must give an answer on complaints not later than three days from the day of receipt of the complaint.

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19. Persons not accepted by Institutions of Higher Learning will be returned their documents not later than three days after the issuing by them of corresponding enrollments or the decision of board about denial.

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of Higher Education of USSR  
28 January 1950

Programs of Entrance Examinations for Entrants into Institutions of Higher Learning of the USSR in 1950.

### Program of Russian Language

#### General Instruction

Examinations in Russian language and literature consist of:

- a. a written composition on one of 3 - 4 offered by them on literature or general political character (according to the choice of the one taking the examination).
- b. an oral examination in Russian language and literature in the bulk of the following programs:

#### Preface

Russian language and its significance as a national language of the great Russian nation. World-wide significance of the Russian language as a language of progress and democracy. Russian language in the estimation of Lomonosov, Pushkin, Turgenev, Gorky, and Lenin.

#### I. Phonetics

Sound and letter. Sound composition of the Russian language. Vowels and consonants. Deaf and sonorous, hard and soft consonants. Designation of softness of consonants in a letter. Syllable. Accent. Unaccented vowels. The most important cases of alternation of vowels and consonants.

#### II. Morphology & Orthography

Composition of words. Manner of instruction of words. Orthography of parts of a word. Significant and useful words. General information about the parts of speech.

Noun. Significance. Categories of nouns. The role of nouns in a sentence. Gender. Number. Case. Types of declension. Orthography of nouns.

Adjectives. Significance. Categories of adjectives. Long and short forms. The role of adjectives in a sentence. Gender, number and case. Degree of comparison of adjective. Transition of adjectives to nouns. Orthography of adjectives.

Numeral adjective. Significance. Categories of numeral adjectives. The role of numeral adjectives in a sentence. Peculiarity of declensions of numeral adjectives. Orthography of numeral adjectives.

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Pronoun. Significance. Category of pronouns. The role of pronouns in a sentence. Declension of pronouns and their orthography. STAT

Verb. Significance. Conjugated and unconjugated forms. The role of a verb in a sentence. Transitive and intransitive verbs. Aspects of the verb. Moods and tenses of the verb. Person and number (in present and future tense). Gender and number (in past tense). Indefinite form. Participles and verbal adverbs. Orthography of the verbal forms.

Adverb. Significance. Category of adverbs. The role of an adverb in a sentence. Instruction and orthography of an adverb.

Preposition. Significance. The role of a preposition in a sentence. Other parts of speech in the role of prepositions. Orthography of prepositions.

Conjunction. Significance. The role of conjunctions in a sentence. Copulative and alternative conjunctions. Orthography of conjunctions.

Participles. Significance. The dividing of participles according to their significance. Orthography of participles.

Interjection. Significance of interjections and stops by the interjections.

### III. Syntax

Simple sentence. The connection of words in a sentence: concord, management, joining.

Types of sentences according to their significance: narrative, interrogative, exclamatory.

Articles of a sentence (subject, predicate, direct object, indirect object, attribute, and adjuncts to the predicate) and manner of their expressions.

Types of sentences according to their composition: complete and incomplete, impersonal, vaguely personal, designated. Sentences with similar articles. Isolated articles (definitions, application, cases) and their expressions.

Usage, parenthesis and groups of words. Parenthesis. Punctuation in a simple sentence.

Compound sentence. Types of compound sentences: compound-copulative (with and without conjunctions) and compound-alternate (with and without conjunctions).

Classification of subordinate clauses. Compound-copulative sentences with several subordinate clauses (their types).

Compound sentences with copulative and alternative conjunctions.

Direct and indirect speech.

Punctuation in a compound sentence.

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## Program of Literature

### General Instruction

On a literature examination, an entrant into an Institution of Higher Learning has to discover:

a. clear knowledge of the indicated below, of the works of Russian literature of the pre-revolution and Soviet periods, understanding of their ideal contents, themes, images and artistic peculiarities (compositions, subjects, languages):

b. understanding of the artistic, historical, and general significance of the literature composition in connection with the general-political situation of that era:

c. the understanding of the fundamental tendency in Russian literature of the XVIII and XIX centuries (classicism, sentimentalism, romantism, realism and others), socialistic realism of Soviet literature:

d. a deep understanding of the guiding instructions of V. J. Lenin and J. F. Stalin about the significance of literature, about the principles of party membership, of the well grounded knowledge of the articles of B. J. Lenin, of the decisions foreseen by a grammar school program in literature, and of the most important decisions the central committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks): Field of Artistic Literature from 18th of June 1925, "Construction of Literature - Artistic Organizations" from 23rd of April 1932, about the magazines, "Zvezda", and "Leningrad", "The Repertoire of Dramatic Theatres", about the movie "The Large Life", about the Opera "The Great Friendship", by V. Muradela, the reports of A. A. Zhdanov about the magazines, "Zvezda", and "Leningrad" and the articles "About One Anti-Party Group of Theatre Critics" in the newspaper "Pravda", on the 28th of January 1949.

e. Understanding of the national and world significance of Russian literature and its huge role in the liberatory struggle of the people of our country.

f. understanding of the world-wide historical significance of Soviet literature - self true to the spirit of self-revolutionary, and advanced literature in the world.

According to the theory of literature, from examinees they demand the following information:

- (1) theme, idea, composition, subject of composition
- (2) epithet, metaphor, comparison, antithesis, hyperbole
- (3) irony, satire, humor
- (4) fundamental types of artistic compositions -  
epos, lyrics, drama and their chief genres.

A separate examination about the theory of literature is not given; knowledge of the theory of literature is explained by a choice of literature compositions.

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### A. Folklore

Bilinas: "Volga and Mikula", "Ilyah Muromets and Nightingale Bandit", "Valiant Outpost", 1 - 2 stories and 1 - 2 songs (according to the choice of the examinees).

### B. Literature Compositions

"Word about the Regiment Igorev"  
 "Tale of the Invasion of Rurik on Ryazan"  
 M. V. Lomonosov - "Ode on the Day of the Accession to the Throne of Elizabeth Petrovna, 1747"  
 G. R. Derzhavin - "Ode to Felitsa", "Monument"  
 D. I. Fonvizin - "Minor"  
 A. N. Radishev - "Trip from Petersburg to Moscow". (Chapters: "Lubani", "Pawns", "Saviour's Polest")  
 N. M. Karamzin - "Poor Liza"  
 V. A. Zhukovsky - "Svetlana"  
 I. A. Krylov - "Pike & Cat", "Wolf and the Lamb", "Ass and the Nightingale", "Leaves and Corn", "Raven and Poind", "Cat and the Cook", "Elephant in the Province", "Peasant and the River", "Wolf in the Kennels", "Crow and the Chicken", and still 2 - 3 fairy tales (according to the choice of the one taking the examination).  
 K. F. Ryleev - "Citizen", "Ah, I Feel Sick"  
 A. S. Grebov - "Affliction of the Mind"  
 A. S. Pushkin - prologue to the poem, "Ruslan and Ludmila", "Tsygany", "Boris Godunov", "Poltava", "Eugene Onegin", "Copper Horseman", "Dubrovsky", "The Captain's Daughter"; poems: "Liberty", "To Chaadaev", "Village", "To Siberia", "Song of the Weir Oleg", "Bacchic Song", "To A. P. Kern", "Prophet", "Autumn", "Before the Saintly Tomb", "Anchar", "Aaron", "Cloud", "Poet", "Echo", "Monument".  
 M. U. Lermontov - "Demon", "Mtsyri", "Hero of our Time", "Song of Klytsa Kolashnikova", "Sail", "Death of a Poet", "Duma", "Fatherland", "Pine", "Borodino".  
 N. V. Gogol - "Taras Bulba", "Shinel", "Revisor", "Dead Souls".  
 V. G. Velinsky - Articles about Pushkin (5th, 8th, 9th) "Letter to Gorol".  
 A. I. Gertsen - "Bygone and Thoughts" (general characteristic)  
 T. G. Shevchenko - "Will", "Reaper".  
 I. A. Goncharov - "Oblomov"  
 A. N. Ostrovsky - "Storm"  
 N. A. Dobrolubov - "What is Laziness", "A Ray of Light in a Dark Kingdom".  
 I. S. Turgenev - "Fathers and Children", "Mumu", "Russian Language", "Notes of a Hunter", (2-3 stories).  
 N. G. Chernyshevsky - "What to Do"  
 N. A. Nekrasov - "Who in Russia Lives Well", "Railroad", "Reflection of the Front Porch", "Poet and Citizen", "Remember Dobrolubov", "Fatherland", "Frost - Red Nose".  
 M. E. Saltykov - Shadrin - "Lord Golovlevy", 1-2 stories (according to the choice of the one taking the exam).  
 L. N. Tolstoi - "War and Peace"  
 V. I. Lenin - Article "L. Tolstoi is as a Mirror of Russian Revolution"; article "Remember Gertsen".  
 A. N. Chekov - "Man in a Box", "Ionych", "Cherry Orchard".  
 A. M. Gorky - "Old Lady Izagrel", "Song of the Falcon", "Song of the Storm Finch", "In a Day", "Mother", "Childhood", "V. I. Lenin", journalistic articles (1-2 according to the choice of the one taking the exam).



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V. V. Mayahkovsky - "To Comrade Netto", "Conversation with an Assessor", "Unusual Adventure", "Poems about a Soviet Passport", poems: "V. I. Lenin", "Good", "In the Whole Voice".

D. A. Foremanov - "Chapaev"

A. N. Tolstoi - "Peter I"

M. A. Sholohov - "Raised Virgin Soil"

A. A. Fadeev - "Destruction", "Young Guard".

N. A. Ostrovsky - "How Steel Hardens".

N. S. Tihonov - "Kirov With Us".

B. L. Gorbатов - "Defeat".

M. I. Aliger - "Zoyah".

A. T. Tvardovsky - "Basil Terkin".

K. M. Simonov - "Russian Question".

S. Stalinsky - "To Stalin", "To the Komsomol".

Dzhambul - "The Great Russian Law", "Song of Lenin", "Song of Stalin".

B. N. Polevoy - "Novel of Present Man".

P. A. Pavlenko - "Happiness".

2-3 other compositions of modern Soviet literature (according to the choice of the one taking the exam).

Byron - "Child Garold" (general characteristic).

Molyer - "Medley in the Courtyard".

Shakespeare - "Hamlet" or "King Lear" (according to the choice of the one taking the exam).

Goethe - "Faust", 1st part

#### Program of Foreign Languages

An entrant into an institution of higher learning must possess a preparative to foreign language in the following capacity:

#### Reading and Translation

The skill to read with a correct pronunciation, accent and intonation. To be able to translate from a foreign language an unfamiliar text representing the way of life, artistic or general-political character corresponding to the hardship of the students of the VIII - X classes. (An oral translation of an account 800 - 1000 marks to an academic hour. During the translation you are allowed to use a dictionary).

#### Oral Speech

To understand foreign speech in the limits of thematics taken in High School, correctly answer questions and ask questions along a studied text and along thematics, taken in High School.

#### Letter

To possess an orthographic habit of grammatical and lexical material taken in High School.

#### English Language

#### Syntax

Manners of expressing syntax relations. Sentence and its types. Simple and compound sentences, main and secondary articles of the sentence. Basic rules of order of words in positive, negative and interrogative sentences; simple and

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compound predicate. An impersonal turn of a phrase of the type, It is cold; turn of a phrase, there is, there are (in positive, interrogative and negative forms). An understanding of a compound-copulative sentence. An understanding about the relation of elements of active and passive construction. Harmony of tenses, Direct and indirect speech. Three types of conditional sentences. Main and secondary articles of a sentence and their ways of expression. Independent participial constructions.

### Morphology

1. Article. Indefinite and definite article.
2. Noun. Formation of plural number. Forms of genitive case and sentence parts of phrases.
3. Adjective. Its place is according to the relation of the noun. Formation of degrees of comparison (general rules and special cases).
4. Numeral adjective. Cardinal and ordinal numbers.
5. Pronoun. Personal, possessive, indefinite, interrogative, relative and demonstrative pronouns.
6. Verb. Personal and impersonal forms of the verb. Independent and dependent meanings of the verbs to have, to be, to do, dependent verbs shall, will; modal verbs, can, may, must; transitive and intransitive verbs; weak and strong forms. System of basic tenses in the active and passive; tense in active - Present, Past, Future, Future in the Past indefinite; Present, Past and Future Continuous; Present, Past, Future and Future in the Past, Perfect; tenses in passive - Present, Past, Future indefinite.
- Imperative mood. Present and Past Participles, as adjectival parts of compound forms of verbs. Present Participle, as a participle and gerund (recognize in text).
7. Preposition. The most used prepositions.
8. Adverb. The simple adverb and with suffix - ly. The most important adverbs of time, place, and forms of action.
9. Conjunction. The most used copulative and alternative conjunctions.
10. Word building. The most important suffixes and prefixes.

### French

#### Syntax

Sentence. Simple and prevalent sentences. Main and secondary articles of a sentence. Fundamental rules about order of words in positive, negative and interrogative sentences. Simple and compound predicates. Impersonal turns of phrases with on and il. An understanding of the compound-coordinate sentence.

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Sentences with an increased turn of a phrase c'est qui, c'est que. Subordinate clauses connected with chief relative pronouns.

Subject, expressed by relative pronoun qui, in sentences with an increased turn of a phrase c'est qui.

### Morphology

1. Article. Indefinite, definite and partial article: article elide, article contracte, article partitif.

2. Adjective. Formation of plural and feminine gender: harmony with the noun. Forming of degrees of comparison (general rules and special cases). Pronoun adjectives.

3. Noun. Forming of plural and feminine gender.

4. Numeral adjective. Cardinal and ordinal numbers.

5. Pronoun. Personal pronouns, dependent and independent; case forms of personal pronouns; demonstrative, possessive and relative pronouns.

6. Verb. Dependent verbs avoir, etre. Pronominal (reflexive) verbs. Classification of verbs (three groups); most important verbs of the III groups: lire, ecrire, pouvoir, vouloir, faire, devoir.

Basic forms: indicatif present, imparfait, passe compose, plus-que parfait, passe, simple, futur simple, imperatif; infinitif present, participe present et passe; present du subjonctif, conditionnel present (recognize the last two tenses in the text and translate correctly).

Passive voice: present, imparfait, futur simple.

7. Preposition. The most used prepositions.

8. Adverb. The most used adverbs of time, place, reason, and form of action (simple and compound).

Fundamental rules of formation of adverbs on -ment. Degrees of comparison of adverbs.

### German

### Syntax

Sentence. Simple and prevalent sentences; main and secondary articles of a sentence. Order of words (direct and inverted) in a positive sentence with simple and compound predicates. Order of words in interrogative and imperative sentence. Negative sentences with nicht and kein. Impersonal turn of phrases of the type: es ist kalt, es gibt and others. Compound - copulative and compound - alternative sentences; order of words in sentences with simple and compound predicates.

Arrangement of adjectives and verbs. Fundamental rules of punctuation.

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### Morphology

1. Article. Definite and indefinite article. Declension of article: omission of article.
2. Noun. Forming of plural of nouns; declension of nouns.
3. Adjective. Adjective as a predicate and attribute. Forming of degrees of comparison (general rules and special cases). Declension of adjectives.
4. Numeral adjective. Cardinal, ordinal numbers and fractions.
5. Pronoun. Personal, possessive, interrogative and demonstrative pronouns and their declension. Pronouns: man, es.
6. Verb. Conjugation and use of verbs haben, sein, werden. Basic forms of verbs of weak, strong and incorrect conjugation (found in stable text books for high school). Verbs with separate and whole suffixes. Modal verbs, reflexive verbs, infinitiv, Imperative, Partizip I & II.  
  
Conjugation of verbs in the Indicativ-Aktiv: Prasens, Imperfekt, Futurum I, Perfekt, Plusquamperfekt. Indikativ - Passiv: Prasens, Imperfekt, Perfekt, Plusquamperfekt, Futurum I. Konjunktiv and Konditionalis - recognize in the text and translate correctly.
7. Prepositions. Prepositions, arranged with the dative case, accusative case, dative and accusative cases and genitive case.
8. Adverbs. The most used adverbs of place, time and form of action. Forming of degrees of comparison of adverbs (general rule and special cases).
9. Conjunction. Copulative and alternative conjunctions.
10. Word-building. Word-putting together. Suffixes and prefixes of nouns, adjectives, verbs go into the program of high school.

### Program in History of the People of the USSR\*

\*The program in history of the people of USSR is carried out in the text of the program of high school according to the history of the USSR, affirmed by the Ministry of Education of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic in 1949.

### General Instruction

During the examination in history of the people of the USSR special attention is turned upon the showing of knowledge of history of the Soviet government, the Great Fatherland war and of the post-war construction. The ones taking the examination do not have to restrain only with the knowledge of facts and chronological data.

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From the one taking the examination it is necessary to demand a characteristic and appraisal of social appearances, political and cultural development of society in that or another period, with the showing of motorial strength of the development of society.

Special attention is spent on the knowledge and understanding of the entrant of current events and the leading role of the Soviet government in the struggle for a lasting peace and democracy.

### Introduction

Problems of the course of the history of USSR. Basic periods in the history of the USSR.

#### I. Primitive folkland region in the territory of our country.

Nature and the ancient people of our country. The most ancient abodes of man in our country. Weapons made of stone and bone. Primitive community. The absence in it of personal property in the means of production. Development of housing, clothes, way of preparation of dishes and food. Maternal genus. Abodes of tribal culture. Paternal genus. The putting together of tribal unions. Rise of religion and science. Engels about the significance of primitive culture in history of mankind.

#### II. Slave owning society in the territory of our country.

##### 1. The most ancient slave owning state in the territory of our country.

Analysis of primitive - communal region. Forming of classes and a state.

Urantoo - most ancient slave owning state in the territory of our country. The culture of the state of Urantoo and its influence on the culture of other people. Forming of Armenia and Iberia. Countries of Central Asia in ancient time. The struggle of the countries of Central Asia against Alexander Makedonsky.

##### 2. The people along the northern shore of the Black Sea up to the IV V. N. E.

Scythians, their economy, social region and culture. The struggle of the Scythians for independence against Darius I and their victory. The Greek migration into the Black Sea regions and in the Caucasian shore region. The rebellion of the slaves in Bosporsk. Invasion of Romans into the Black Region. The war of the people. The Black Sea region people and ones behind the Caucasus against the Romans.

The progressive role of the people of our country in world history in antiquity.

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of USSR, published in Moscow 1950, in the Russian language: STAT

### III. Rise and development of feudal relations.

#### Kiev Russia

#### 1. The early feudal states of the behind-the-Caucasus region and Central Asia.

The rise of feudal relations in Armenia and Georgia. Progress of feudalism in relation to slave owning region. The struggle of the people of the Caucasus against the Arabs. The uprising of Babeck. The Armenian epos - "David Sasunsky."

The people of Central Asia in war with the Arabs. The state of Samadinov. Growth of cities, trade and commerce. Blossoming of feudal culture in Central Asia (Avetsenna) and its leading role in the development of culture.

#### 2. Eastern Slavs and their first political union.

The Slavs are the primal people of our country. The settling of the eastern Slavs, their occupations and social region. Culture, mode of life, and belief of the Slavs. The movement of the nomadic people from Asia to Europe and their struggle with the Slavs. The first state education the eastern Slavs had was in the VI - VIII century in the result of primitive - communal region and appearance of classes.

#### 3. Education and blooming of the Kiev state.

Education of the Kiev state. Anti-scientism of the Norman theory. Joining of Slavic tribes under the power of the Kiev princes. The campaigns of Oleg and Igor against Byzantine and the Caspian countries. Humanity. Saintly glory. Destruction of Hazarsky kingdom on the Volga. War with the Pechenegs.

Prince Vladimir Svyatoslavovich. Introduction of Christianity into Kiev Russia. The progressive significance of the accepting of Christianity in comparison with paganism. The Christian church - a weapon of predominant classes. Yaroslav Mudry. International connections of the Kiev state.

Originality and singularity of culture of Kiev Russia. Progressive role of culture of Kiev Russia in world culture of the early Middle Ages.

#### 4. Downfall of the Kiev state.

Development of feudal relations in Kiev Russia. "Russian Pravda". Beginning of the downfall of the Kiev state. Feudal wars and the struggle with the Polovtsas. National uprising in Kiev in the years 1068 and 1113. New rise of the Kiev state during the reign of Vladimir Monomah. The strengthening of the feudal smash-up in the XII century. "Word about the regiment of Igorev" as a remarkable monument of Russian culture, appeal to the strength in unity of Russian land against internal enemies. The fall of Kiev Russia. The role of Kiev Russia in the defense of Europe from the invasion of nomadic people of Asia. The significance of this defense for the ripening and development of feudal culture in the countries of Western Europe. The classics of Marxism and Leninism about Kiev Russia.

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#### IV. Feudal smash-up of Eastern Europe, behind the Caucasus region and Central Asia.

##### 1. Feudal principality in the XII and XIII century.

Galitsko-Volynsky principality in XII and XIII century. South-western Russia. Yaroslav Osmomysel. Education of Galitsko-Volynsky principality. Daniel Romanovich. Blossoming of Galitsko-Volynsky principality in XIII century.

Rostovo-Suzdalsky principality. North-eastern Russia. Population. Action of George Dolgoruky. The first news of Moscow. Andrew Bogolubsky and his struggle with boyardom. Vsevolod III.

Novgorod land. The Great Novgorod and its possessions. Trade connections of Novgorod. Subjugation of the people of the North Social region of Novgorod. Class war in Novgorod. Prince and vetches.

Culture of Galitsko-Volynsky, Rostovo-Suzdalsk and Novgorod-Pskovsky Russia.

Behind the Caucasus and Central Asia in XI and XII century. Forming of Georgia. Struggle with the Seldzhuks. The rise of Georgia during the reign of Tamar-Shoto Rustaveli.

Armenia in the XI - XII centuries. The downfall of Armenia on the feudal principality and conquest of her by the Seldzhuks. The formation of the Azerbaïdzhan nationality. The great Azerbaïdzhan poet Nizami.

Central Asia from the X to the beginning of the XIII century. The rise of Khoresm.

2. Mongolian conquest in XIII century. The empire of Ghengis-Khan. Social region of the Mongolians in the XII and beginning of the XIII century. Education of the empire of Ghengis-Khan. Conquest of Central Asia. The campaign of the Mongolians in the behind the Caucasus region and Black Sea steppes.

The conquest of Eastern Europe. Conquest of Russian lands by the Mongolians. The heroic struggle of the Russian people against the conquerors. The rescue of western Europe from the invasion of the Mongolians by the Russian people. Tartar-Mongolian yoke. Marx about the Tartar-Mongolian yoke.

##### 3. Struggle with German and Swedish feudalists.

The capture of the German feudalists in the Baltic region. The approach of the German knights to the East. The conquest of Livonia.

Cruel enslavement and annihilation of the conquered people by the German feudalists.

The approach of German knights and Swedish feudalists on Russian lands. Destruction of the Swedes on the Neva by Alexander Nevsky. Historical significance of the victories of Alexander Nevsky.

Summary translation of Handbook of Schools of Higher Learning of USSR, published in Moscow 1950, in the Russian language:

#### 4. The Great Lithuanian principality.

Education of the great Lithuanian principality. Forming of the Lithuanian tribes. Strengthening of the Lithuanian state during the reign of Gedimen and Olgerd. Seizure of land of Western Russia by Lithuania and Poland.

Union of the Greek and Roman churches in Lithuania and Poland.

Destruction of the German knights under the reign of Grunval with the united forces of Russians, Lithuanians, and Poles.

Influence of Russian culture on Lithuania. Education of Byelorussian and Ukrainian nationalities.

#### 5. The Great Vladimir principality.

Feudal landownership in XIV - XV centuries in North-Eastern Russia. Position of the peasants. Cities. Breaking up of fate. Management in separate principalities. The Great Vladimir principality.

#### 6. Raising of Moscow.

Strengthening of Moscow principality. Beginning of the formation of Russian lands around Moscow. Putting together of Great Russian people. Ivan Kalita. Reasons of strengthening of Moscow principality.

Beginning of a war with the Tartars. Dimitri Donsky. Heroic turn of the Russian people against the Tartars. The Kulikov battle and its historical significance. Transformation of Moscow to a national center of the Russian people.

Feudal war in the first half of the XV century. Incorporation of the Nizhegorodsk principality.

The victory of the great prince over the appanaged princes in the Moscow principality. Mode of life and culture of North-Eastern Russia in the XIV, beginning of the XV century.

The great Russian artist Rublev.

#### 7. Empire of Timoor and downfall of the Golden Horde.

The struggle of the people of Central Asia against the Mongolian domination. National uprising in Samarkand. Education of the empire of Timoor and the downfall of the Golden Horde. Observatory of Ulugbek. Great Uzbek poet, and political worker, Alisher Navoi.

#### V. Education of Russian centralized government and the transformation of it into a national government.

1. Education of Russian centralized government. Reasons of education of Russian centralized government. Economic and political rise of North Eastern Russia at the end of the XV and first half of the XVI century. Fixing of tighter economic connections between cities and outlying principalities. Comrade Stalin about the conditions of the speeding up of education of the centralized governments in the east of Europe.



Summary translation of Handbook of Schools of Higher Learning<sup>STAT</sup> of USSR, published in Moscow 1950, in the Russian language:

Forming the North-Eastern Russia and the overthrow of the Tartar-Mongolian yoke. Annexation to Moscow of Russian lands. Release from the Tartar-Mongolian yoke. The war of Ivan III with Lithuania and Livonia. Annihilation of German knights and the acknowledgement by them of Vassalage from the Moscow prince.

Social and state region of the Russian state at the end of the XV and beginning of the XVI century. The boyar, land-owners and peasants. Great prince, boyar council, orders. Localism. Organization of troops. Code of laws. Ivan III. George's day.

Cultural rise in the XVI century. The construction of the Kremlin. Moscow Kremlin - the strongest fortress in Europe. Primitive character of Russian architecture.

2. The expansion of the Russian state and the transformation of it into a national state.

#### Ivan IV

The Russian state in the middle of the XV century. Agriculture. Trade and commerce. The taking of the tsar's title by Ivan IV. Uprising in Moscow in 1547. Reforms of the fifty years of the XVI century. Strengthening of centralization of government management.

Wars of Tsar Ivan IV. Conquest of the along-the-Volga khanates (Kazan and Astrakhan).

Struggle for the exit to the Baltic Sea. War with Livonia. Destruction of the Livonian order by Russian troops. Results of the Livonian war and its historical significance.

Lifeguards. Struggle with the boyar. Strengthening of the nobility. Strengthening of oppression over the peasantry. Strengthening of the power of the tsar.

People of Western Siberia at the end of the XVI century. Possession of Stroganov. The campaign of Ermack. Annexation of Western Siberia.

Characteristics of Ivan IV as an outstanding government worker, diplomat and strategist.

Progressive significance of the action of Ivan IV.

Culture in the XVI century. Education and art. School. The beginning of typography. The first printer Ivan Fedorov.

Literature. High development of Russian primitive culture. The building of the cathedral of Vasili Blazhenny by the Russian architects Postnik and Barma.

Russian artillery of the XVII century.

VI. Strengthening of Autocracy in Russian government. Peasant war and uprising of the oppressed people in the XVII century.

1. Peasant war and struggle with Polish and Swedish

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intervention in Russian government at the end of the XVII century.

Russian government before the Peasant war. Strengthening of the feudal-fortress exploitation of peasantry. The desertions of the peasants. Prohibiting the leaving of peasants on George's day.

Cossacks on the Don. Tsar Fedor Ivanovich. Tsar Boris Godunov. Famine in the country. The beginning of national uprisings.

The attempt of Polish gentlemen to enslave the Russian government. Polish protege Lzhedimitri I. National uprising against the Poles. Accession to the throne of Vasilisa Shusky.

Peasant uprising under the leadership of Bolotnikov. The campaign of Bolotnikov against Moscow. The siege of Kaluga and Tula by tsar troops. Reasons for the defeat of Bolotnikov. Classics of Marxism-Leninism about peasant wars.

The attack of Poland and Sweden on the Russian state. New Polish protege Lzhedimitri II. Partisan war against Polish gentlemen. Capture of Moscow by the Poles and of Novgorod region by the Swedes.

The struggle of the Russian people against Polish gentlemen. The first general levy. Struggle between the nobles and Cossacks.

The second general levy. National heroes Minin and Pozharky. Release of Moscow from the interventionists.

2. Strengthening of the autocracy in Russia during the XVII century.

The dynasty of Michael Romanov. The election of Michael Romanov as tsar. Reconstruction of the state. Conclusion of peace with Sweden and Poland. War with Poland for Smolensk. Relations with Crimea and Turkey. Feudal - fortress economy in the XVII century. The Cathedral Decree of 1649. Final serfage of the peasants. Development of trade industry. Manufactory. Commerce. Cities. Education of all-Russian market in XVII century. Economic backwardness of Russia.

Organs of management of Russian state. Tsar power. Boyar council. Orders. Local management. Governors in the cities. Army. Regiments "of foreign tactics".

Church reform of Nikon and dissidence. Church reform. Beginning of dissidence in Orthodox Church.

Strengthening of autocratic power of tsar Alexis Michailovich.

3. Struggle of Ukrainian and Byelorussian people against the oppression of the Polish gentlemen.

Ukrania and Byelorussia under the power of Poland. The seizure of Byelorussian and Ukrainian lands by Polish landowners. The oppression of Ukrainian and Byelorussian population. Zaporogian Cossacks.

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Summary translation of Handbook of Schools of Higher Learning of USSR, published in Moscow 1950, in the Russian language:

The struggle of the Ukrainian people for independence. Bogdan Khmel'nitsky. Movement of the Cossacks. First victories over Polish troops. Uprising of the peasants. Destruction of Polish troops. Zborov peace. Resumption of war. Belaya Tserkov peace. Difficult position of Ukraine.

Joining of Ukraine to the Russian state and war with Poland. Joining of Ukraine to the Russian state. War with Poland and Sweden. Andrusovsk armistice with Poland. Historical significance of the joining of Ukraine to the Russian state.

#### 4. National movement in the Russian state in the XVII century.

City uprising in the middle of the XVII century. Increasing of taxes. City uprisings in Moscow and other cities.

"Copper revolt" in Moscow. Increase of class war. Issue of copper money. Uprising in Moscow in 1622.

The Volga provinces in XVII century. The people of the Volga provinces. Position of Bashkiriyah. Uprising in the Volga provinces.

National uprising under the leadership of Stephen Razin. Don Cossacks in XVII century. Stratification among the Cossacks; economical and poor. Uprising of Stephen Razin. Campaign into Persia. The return of Stephen Razin to the Don. A new campaign on the Volga. Peasant uprising. Uprising of non-Russian people of the Volga provinces. Disruption of the uprising. Classics of Marxism - Leninism about the role of peasant wars.

#### 5. People of Siberia in the XVII century. Eastern Siberia in the XVII century. People of Siberia. Occupations of the population.

Colonization of Eastern Siberia. The expedition of Dzhnev. Exit from Russia to the Pacific Ocean. The struggle for Amur. Cultural role of Russian colonization in Siberia. The contribution of Russian sea-farers and land-farers in the great geographical discoveries.

#### 6. The culture of the Russian state in XVII century.

Development of Russian national culture. National creations. Distinguished Russian artist Simon Ushakov. School. The first Russian theatre. Cultural cooperation of Russian, Ukrainian, and Byelorussian people. Strengthening of the cultural relations between Russia and Western Europe.

#### VII. Russian noble empire in XVIII century.

1. Education of the Russian empire. Peter I. Russia at the end of the XVII and the beginning of the XVIII century. Russia on the eve of the reforms. The necessity of reforms and their stipulation with the development of Russia in the XVII century. Abolishment of localism. Uprising of the musketeers (1682). Administration of Sofia. Beginning of the

Summary translation of Handbook of Schools of Higher Learning<sup>STAT</sup> of USSR, published in Moscow 1950, in the Russian language:

administration of Peter I. The Azov campaign. Peter's journey overseas. Mutiny of the musketeers (1698), its reactionary character.

Beginning of the reform of Peter. Development of manufacturing production.

The Northern war. Necessity for Russia to break the blockade on the Baltic. Beginning of war. Creation of the Russian regular army on the basis of a recruitment. First victory over the Swedes. Founding of Petersburg. Invasion of Karl XII to Russia. Creation of a Russian Navy of a new type. Victory of the Russians at Poltava. War with Turkey. Victory over the Swedish Navy at Ganguta. Nishtadtsky peace. Fortification of international situation of Russia.

Peter I - outstanding Russian strategist, his innovations in the region of military art.

National uprisings. Grave condition of the peasants. Uprising in Astrahan. Uprising on the Don under the guidance of Kondraty Bulovin. Bashkirian uprising.

Social-economical condition of Russia and economical politics of Peter I. Development of manufacturing production. Poll tax. Peasants. Nobles. Condition of cities. Merchants.

Reforms in management of the state. Central management (senate, colleges). Regional sections (governments, provinces). Army and Navy. New military techniques.

Culture and education. Cultural rise during the reign of Peter I. Introduction of the civil calendar. Introduction of a civil alphabet. The first newspaper in Russia. School affairs. Noble character of the culture Petersburg.

Assistants of Peter. Enemies of the reforms and the war with them by Peter I. Personality of Peter I. Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Stalin about the progressive significance of the action of Peter I and about the social nature of the Russian empire.

2. Russia under the successors of Peter I. Strengthening of fortification and growth of the nobles' privileges. Palatial upheavals. Supremacy. Action of the Russian nobles against the German predominance.

Seven year war. Rumanians and the further development of Russian military art. Superiority of Russian military art over that of the Prussians. Victory over the Germans and the seizure of Berlin.

Colonial politics of the Russian kingdom during the reign of the successors of Peter I. Annexation of Kamchatka. Oppression of Bashkia. Uprisal of Batyrsha.

Russian science and culture in the middle of the XVIII century. Academy of Sciences. The great Russian scientific-academician M. V. Lomonosov. His struggle with German predominance in the Academy of Science. The role of Lomonosov in the development of Russian and world science. Institution of the Academy of Artists. Founding of the Moscow University.

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Russian great geographical discoveries (Bering and others) and their investment in the study of the world.

### 3. Russia in the second half of the XVIII century.

The beginning of the kingdom of Catherine II. Prussian influence during the reign of Peter III. The struggle of the nobles against Prussian predominance and the turnover of 1762. Beginning of the kingdom of Catherine II.

Foreign politics up to the time of the Peasant war. Political weakness and the social struggle in Poland. First division of Poland. First war with Turkey.

Serf economy in the second half of the XVIII century. Growth of feudalistic exploitation. Development of manufacturing industry. Situation of the "Working people". Agitation of serf peasants and "working people".

Peasant war under the guidance of Pugachev. The beginning of disturbances. Emelyan Pugachev. Uprising of peasants and Volga people. Participation in the Peasant war of the miners of the Urals. Success of Pugachev. The rout of the peasant uprising. V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin about the Peasant wars in Russia.

Strengthening of the dictatorship of the nobles. Reform of local government. A charter to the nobility.

Foreign politics after the suppression of the Peasant war. Annexation of Crimea. Second war with Turkey. Admiral F. F. Ushakov. Victories of the great Russian general A. V. Suvorov. The science of victory. Russian military art in the XVIII century - the most advanced military art of that time.

Ukraine in the XVIII century. Eastern Ukraine. The grave condition of the Ukrainian peasants on the right bank of the Ukraine under the power of the Polish gentlemen. The uprising of Ukrainian soldiers against Poland.

Education and culture in the second half of the XVIII century. Growth of national culture. Culture of the dominating classes. Features of nationality in Russian culture of the XVIII century. Development of Russian literature (Derzhavin, Fonvizin). First noble revolutionary - republican A. N. Radishchev. Instructive action of N. I. Novikov. Russian artists (Levitsky, Borovikovsky), architects (Bazhenov and Kazakov). Development of the Russian theatre (Fedor Volkov). Serf actors and artists. Russian technical scientists (Polzunov, Kulibin). Serfdom - chief obstacle in the way of development of Russia, its sciences and education. The worshipping of the nobles under everything foreign. The Break of development of national culture.

### VIII. Analysis of serfdom in the conception of capitalism.

1. The tsar regime at the end of the XVIII century and its struggle with the bourgeois revolution in 1789 in France.

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### VIII. Analysis of serfdom in the conception of capitalism.

1. The tsar regime at the end of the XVIII century and its struggle with the bourgeois revolution in 1789 in France.

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Bourgeois revolution in France and its significance in world history. Catherine II in the struggle of the revolution. Sympathy for the French revolution from the side of progressive people of Russia. The mobbing of the first noble revolutionary - republican and opponents of serf rule. A. N. Radishev and instructor N. I. Novikov during reign of Catherine II.

Divisions of Poland. Second division of Poland. Uprising of Kostushka. Third division of Poland. Annexing to Russia of Ukrainian and Byelorussian land. Seizure of Polish lands by Prussia and Austria. Capture of Galicia of Austria.

Struggle of Paul I against bourgeois France. Suvorov's Italian campaign. Heroic march of the Russian army through the Alps. The action of the squadron of Admiral F. F. Ushakov in the Mediterranean Sea. Severance of relations with England and the agreement with Napoleon. Noble conspiracy and palatial turnover on the 11th of March, 1801.

## 2. Fatherland War of 1812. Annihilation of Napoleon.

Outward and internal politics of tsar rule up to 1812. The beginning of the analysis of the serf region. An order about the free peasants. War with Napoleon (1805-1807). Tilzitan peace. Participation of Russia in the continental blockade. Russia-Swedish war and the annexation of Finland. Annexation of Bessarabia. Aggressive plan of Napoleon and his preparedness for the march on Russia.

Fatherland War of 1812. Invasion of Russia by Napoleon. The battle of Borodin. Superiority of the strategy and tactics of M. I. Kutuzov over the strategy and tactics of Napoleon. The Moscow fire. Partisan movement and its heroes. Berezina and catastrophe of the "Great Army" of Napoleon. Destruction of the power of the Napoleon empire in 1812 in Russia. The decisive significance of this fact for the freeing of the European country from the Napoleon empire. Classics of Marxism - Leninism about the War of 1812.

The campaigns of 1813 - 1814. The reactionary aim of the bourgeois of England, feudal monarchs of Europe and Russian tsar rule.

Tsar rule at the head of the European reaction. Viennese congress "Holy Union". A system of cruel soldiery in government. Military settlements. Uprisings of military settlers.

## 3. People of Tsar Russia and colonial politics in the first quarter of the XIX century.

Transition of Eastern Georgia under the power of Russia. Conquest of the behind-the-Caucasus region.

## 4. Decembrists

Analysis of the serf region and development of capitalistic relations in Russia. Growth of the liberatory movement in the country after the War of 1812. Uprising in the Semenovskiy regiment.

- Summary translation of Handbook of Schools of Higher Learning in USSR, published in Moscow 1950, in the Russian language:

Secret societies of the Noble-Revolutionists. Influence of ideas of A. N. Radishev. Southern society. K. F. Ryleev. "Russian Pravda", P. I. Pestel. Northern society. "Society of United Slavs". Uprising in Petersburg on the 14th of December 1825. Uprising of the Chernigovsky regiment in Ukraine. Mobbing of the Decembrists. V. I. Lenin about the Decembrists.

#### 5. Crisis of the serf system.

##### Monarchy of Nicholas I.

Further analysis of the serf economy. Growth of internal and foreign markets. Growth of capitalistic industry. Disadvantage of serf labor. Economic politics of Nicholas I. Steam navigation.

##### First Railroad.

Autocracy of Nicholas I. Third subdivision. Mass action of the 30 - 40th years. Uprising in Poland (1830-1831). Peasant movement in Ukraine.

Conquest of the Caucasus and the struggle of the Highlanders for independence. Russian-Persian war. Annexation of Armenia. Russian-Turkish war. The struggle of the Highlanders for independence under the leadership of Shamil. The conquest of China and Dagestan.

Revolution of 1848 in Europe and the intervening of tsar Russia in Hungary. Tsar rule - gendarme of Europe. Progressive people of Russia - friends and co-workers of the revolutionary movement in Europe.

Crimean war. Eastern question. International situation on the eve of the war. Characteristics of the Crimean war. The course of the Crimean war. Heroic defense of Sevastopol and its fall. The reasons for the defeat of tsar Russia in the Crimean war. Paris peace (1856). Downfall of the role of tsar rule as the gendarmes of Europe. Classics of Marxism - Leninism about the Crimean war.

Forming of ideal courses and social movement of the 30-50 years. A. I. Gertsen and the influence on him by the Decembrists. The great Russian revolutionary-democrat V. G. Belinsky. Western sympathizers and Slavophiles. Circle of Petrashevsky.

Science, literature, art in the struggle with oppression of tsar rule. Progressive Russian writers and their struggle with worship of nobility before everything foreign. Development of Russian national literature (Griboedov, Pushkin, Lermontov, Gogol), music (Glinka, Dargomyzhsky), pictorial arts (Brullov, Tronenin, Fedotov), science (Lobachevsky, Petrov, Pirogov), theatre (Shepkin). Influence of V. G. Velinsky and his role in the development of Russian literature and art. Realism of progressive Russian culture to the culture of other countries. Development of Ukrainian culture (Shevchenko). Development of the culture of the people in the regions behind the Caucasus (Abonyan, Ahundov).



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The attempt of the tsar rule to violently maintain the cultural development of the oppressed people. Influence of progressive Russian culture on Western Europe.

## IX. Development of capitalism in tsar Russia.

### 1. Bourgeois reforms of the 60's.

Preparation of the peasant reform. Growth of peasant agitation. Alexander II. Revolutionary situation in Russia. The struggle around peasant reform among the camp of the landlords owning serfs and the liberals, from one side, and the democratic camp on the other.

N. G. Chernishevsky and N. A. Dobrolubov - ideologists of the peasant revolution. Gertsen in the years of the readying of the reform.

Abolishment of the serf right. Circumstances of 19th February 1861. Shares. Segments. Repurchased payments. A part of serfdom in the village. Struggle of the peasants against the landowners "Liberty". Uprising of the peasants in Bezden. Revolutionary - member of the intelligentsia in the sixties. The revolutionary war of Chernishevsky at the beginning of the sixties. Land reform. Judicial reform. City reform. Military reform. Appraisal by Lenin and Stalin of the reforms of the sixties.

Uprising of 1863 in Poland. Poland the day before the uprising. The uprising in Lithuania and Byelorussia. Significance of the uprising of 1863.

### 2. Development of capitalism in the sixties and seventies.

Capitalism in agriculture and industry after the reform. Peculiarities of the development of capitalism after the reform. Lenin about two ways of development of capitalism after the reform in agriculture. Stratification of the peasants. Ravage and impoverishment of the principle mass of peasants.

Development of capitalism in industry. Railroad structure. Lenin about the development of capitalism in the borderlands. The education of industrial proletariat. Exploitation of the workers. Strikes of the workers in the sixties and seventies.

Outward politics of tsar rule in the sixties and seventies. International situation of tsar rule after the Crimean War.

Russian - Turkish war of 1877 - 1878. The role of Russia in the freeing of Bulgaria and finally determining the independence of Serbia and Rumania. Strengthening of friendly connections between the Balkan Slavs and Russians.

Conquest of Central Asia. Strengthening of the exploitation of tsar rule of the conquered people. Agreement of the workers of oppressed people with the Russians and their common struggle against the general enemy - tsar rule.

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Worker's movement of the 70's. First international and revolutionary movement in Russia. Sympathy of the Russian workers toward the Paris Commune. Strikes of the 70's. First worker revolutionists. Peter Alekseev. "South-Russian union of workers." "Northern union of Russian workers". Lenin about the first worker revolutionists.

Russian culture of the 60's and 70's of the XIX century. The revolutionary democrats of Chernishevsky, Dobrolubov; their influence on the development of progressive science, literature and art. Progressive Russian science: Mendeleev, Sechenov, Sofia Kvalevskayah. Russian literature and its world significance: Turgenev, Goncharov; disclosure of the "dark Kingdom" by Ostrovsky; revolutionary-democratic maintenance of the works of Nekrasov and Saltikov-Shedrin.

Russian pictorial art ("Peredvizhniki") and music ("The powerful small heap") and their investment in the storehouse of world art. Realism, idealism, and nationality of their compositions.

Cultural relation of Russian people and other people of Russia. Superiority of Russian science and art over West-European science and art.

3. Beginning of the struggle of the working class against tsar rule.

Political reaction. Agrarian crisis and industrial depression of the 80's. Alexander III and his reactionary politics. Famine of 1891-1892. Heightening of national-colonial oppression. European massacres.

Foreign politics of tsar rule in the 80's. French-Russian union.

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The rising of industrial capitalism in Russia. Industrial rise of the 90's. Beginning of enslavement of Russian industry and banks by foreign capital. Railroad construction. Development of heavy industry. Nicholas II. National-colonial oppression in Finland, in the Caucasus, in Central Asia.

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J. V. Stalin. The rise of the workers' action in the Caucasus. The beginning of the revolutionary action of Comrade Stalin. The struggle of Comrade Stalin against the Georgian people and Georgian "legal Marxism". Guidance of the workers' movement in Tbilisi by Stalin. Companions in arms of Stalin - Lado Ketshoveli and A. Tsulukidze. Significance of the revolutionary action of Comrade Stalin for the victory of Marxism in Russia.

4. Culture at the end of XIX and beginning of the XX century.

Development of Marxism by V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin. Leninism - highest achievement of Russian and world culture.

Development of natural science. Mechnikov, Timiryazev, Pavlov. Outstanding Russian scientific innovators and inventors: Yablochkov, Lodygin, Popov, Zhukovsky, Tsiolkovsky, Michurin.

Achievements of Russian literature. L. N. Tolstoi, A. P. Chekov. The rise of revolutionary - proletarian literature. Maxim Gorky.

Achievements of Russian art. Artists: Repin, Surikov, Vereshchagin, Levitan, Serov. Gallery of national Russian art in Moscow (Gallery of Tretyahkovsky). Composers: Rimsky-Korsakov, Tchaikovsky. Creation of the Moscow artistic theatre.

World significance of Russian science, literature, and art. Culture of the people of Russia at the end of the XIX and beginning of the XX century. Ivan Franco, Kotsubinsky (Ukraine), Yanka Kupala and Yakub Kollas (Byelorussia); Kosta Hetagorov (Osetia), Sulayman Stallsky (Dagestan), Dzhambool Dzhabaev (Kazakhstan), Chavchavadze (Georgia).

X. First bourgeois - democratic revolution.

1. The eve of the revolution.

The transition of Russia to imperialism. Tsar Russia in the system of world imperialism. Industrial crisis of the 90's. Introduction of capitalistic monopoly in Russia. V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin about military - feudal characteristics of Russian imperialism.

Beginning of mass political struggle in Russia. Political awakening of the working class and the role of "Iskri". Political demonstrations and strikes of the years 1900 - 1903. The Batum demonstration of 1902 and the role of Comrade Stalin. Police socialism. Peasant movement of 1902.

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Struggle of V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin for the creation of a revolutionary party of the proletariat. II session of the RSDRP. Appearance of two courses in the party: Majority and minority.

2. Russian - Japanese war and the first Russian revolution (1904 - 1907).

Russian - Japanese war. Participation of tsar Russia in the struggle of imperialistic states for the division of China. The provocative drawing in by Germany of Russia into the collision with Japan. Help of Japan from England and USA. The beginning of the course of the war. V. I. Lenin about the fall of Port Arthur. Revolutionary crisis in the country on the eve of 1905.

9th of January 1905 - beginning of the revolution. Bloody Sunday. Strikes of protest in the country. Tsar rule in the bourgeoisie after 9th of January.

Mass revolutionary movement in the summer of 1905. III session of the RSDRP about the characteristics of the motive forces and the perspectives of the revolution in Russia. Revolutionary struggle of the proletariat in the summer of 1905. Peasant movement. Uprising on the battleship, "Potemkin".

General Octoberists strike. The bulkyginskoyah council. Portsmouth peace. All Russian political strike. Tsar manifesto on the 17th of October. Unions of workers' deputies.

National and revolutionary action of the people of Russia in 1905. National oppression and liberative struggle of the people of Finland, Poland, Byelorussia and Ukraine. Revolutionary liberative struggle of the people of the behind-the-Caucasus region with Comrade Stalin at the head. National movement of the people along the Volga and Siberia.

Decembrists' armed uprising. Outgrowing of strikes in uprisings. Sevastopol uprising of sailors. Peasant uprisings. Preparation of an armed uprising by the Bolsheviks. Moscow armed uprising. Uprisings in other cities. V. I. Lenin about Decembrists uprising.

Digression of the revolution. Revolutionary struggle in 1906. Selections to the I State Duma. IV session of the RSDRP. I State Duma. II State Duma. The third-of-June state turnover. Reasons of the defeat and significance of the revolution of 1905 - 1907.

3. The Stolypin reaction (1908 - 1912).

The third-of-June monarchy. The block of tsar rule by the bourgeois. Industrial depression of 1904 - 1908. Revelry of the counter-revolution. III State Duma. Further progress of imperialism on Russia. The approach of capital,

Condition of agriculture. Agrarian reform of Stolypin and its results.

Worker movement in the years of the reaction. Ideal dispersion in the middle of the intelligentsia. "Landmarks" and the appraisal of them by V. I. Lenin.

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The Bolsheviks in the years of the reaction. Struggle of Bolsheviks for the party. The system of the Bolsheviks in the dependent Marxian party. The iron guard of the Bolsheviks.

Foreign politics of the government of Stolypin. English - Russian agreement of 1907. Bosnian crisis. Politics of tsar rule in the east.

#### 4. The years of revolutionary rise (1912-1914).

New revolutionary rise. The growth of monopolized capitalism in Russia. Lenin military execution. Mass revolutionary movement in the years of the rise. The Bolsheviks newspaper, "Pravda".

The eve of the imperialistic war. Elections in the IV State Duma. Bolsheviks in the IV State Duma. Stalin's "Instruction of the Petersburg workers" according to his workers delegates. The works of V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin about the national question. Revolutionary strikes on the eve of the war.

### XI. Second Bourgeois - democratic revolution.

#### 1. Tsar Russia in the years of the world imperialistic war.

Participation of Tsar Russia in the world imperialistic war. Imperialistic Germany - chief terailler of the war. Beginning of the first world war. Its imperialistic characteristics. Dependence of Tsar Russia upon England and France. Progress of the war on the Eastern (Russian) front. The deciding role of the Eastern front in the rescue of France. Heroism of the Russian soldiers. The gap in the South-Western front in 1916 and its significance.

Treachery of the II International. Mensheviks and social-revolutionaries - conductors of chauvinism in Russia. The struggle of the Bolsheviks against the imperialistic war and social - chauvinists.

Growth of the revolutionary crisis. Defeat of tsar Russia and its reasons. Economic disorder in the rear area. Revolutionary condition in the country. The revolutionary struggle of the Bolsheviks in the years of the war.

National question in the years of the war. Uprisings in Central Asia and Kazakstan.

2. February bourgeois - democratic revolution. February revolution. Downfall of Tsar Russia. Education of the Soviets of workers and soldiers delegates. Education of the temporary bourgeois government. Dual-power. V. I. Lenin about the class characteristics of dual-power.

### XII. The Great October socialistic revolution.

#### 1. Preparation of the Great October socialists' revolution.

The beginning of the crisis of the temporary government. Condition in the country after the February revolution. The April thesis of V. I. Lenin. April crisis.

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June crisis. June demonstration. The attack of the troops of the temporary government on the front and its downfall.

National liberative movement of the people of Russia after the overthrow of Tsar rule. National politics of the temporary government. Strengthening of the national - liberative movement.

The July crisis. July demonstration from the 3rd - 5th day of July. The VI session of the Bolshevik party and its decision about the preparedness of armed uprising.

Growth of the revolutionary crisis. Destruction of the counter - revolutionary rebellion of General Kornilov. The leading role of the Bolsheviks in the destruction of the rebellion. Bolshevization of the Soviets. Forming of the Red Guard. Armament of workers. Lenin plan of armed uprising. Creation of the Party center under the direction of the revolutionists with Comrade Stalin at the head. Treachery of Zinovyev and Kamanyev, betrayal of Trotsky; their exposure.

## 2. Victory of the Great October Socialistic Revolution:

October armed uprising. V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin - Organizers of the October armed uprising. Uprising in Petrograd. Second convention of the Soviets and instruction of the Soviet Government. Decree of the Second convention of the Soviets about peace and land. Defeat of the anti-Soviet rebellions of Kerensky and Krasnov. Rebellion in Moscow. The October Revolution on the front.

The organization of the Soviet State. Establishment of dictators of the proletariat. V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin about the tasks of the proletarian dictators. The Soviet power as a state form of proletarian dictatorship. Failure of the attempt to liquidate the proletarian dictatorship. First steps towards socialism. Demolition of the old state machine. Creation of the Soviet State apparatus. "Declaration of Rights for the people of Russia". Organization of All-Russian Extraordinary Commission for the Suppression of Counter Revolution, Sabotage and Speculation with Dzerzhinsky at the head.

The triumphant march of the Soviet power. The expansion and strengthening of the Soviet power. The defeat of Kaledin and Dutov. Dispersal of the constituent assembly. "Declaration of rights for workers and exploited people".

Liberation of oppressed people by Soviet power. Recognition of Finland's independence. Struggle for Soviet power in Ukraine and Byelorussia, in regions beyond the Caucas and Middle Asia. Peoples commissariat on national affairs.

Worldwide historical significance of the Great October Socialistic Revolution. Reasons for victory of the Great October Revolution.

The Great October Socialistic Revolution - the beginning of a new era in the history of mankind. The fundamental difference of the Great October Socialistic Revolution from all bourgeois revolutions. The Great October Socialistic Revolution and its role of saving our fatherland from the subjugation to world imperialism.

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### 3. The Brest peace. Struggle for respite.

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The beginning of the socialistic construction. Lenin's plan of attack on socialistic construction. The struggle with the Kulak class and the opening of socialistic revolutions in the villages. Committee of poor peasants.

### XIII. Military intervention - Civil War.

The fatherland war of the Soviet people against the German usurpers in 1918. Abolishment of the German-Brest peace. The disruption of the respite. The seizure of Soviet territory by Germans. The overthrow of Soviet power in Ukraine, in Byelorussia and Baltics. Wide resistance by masses of occupants. The struggle with German occupants in the Ukraine. Comrade Voroshilov at the head of the Ukrainian section. Nickolai Shors. Struggle with the German occupants in Crimea. Byelorussia and the Baltics. The role of the Germans in the suppression of the revolution in Finland. Capture of Bessarabia.

The Soviet Republic in a ring of fronts. The role of international imperialism in the organization of the civil war. The organization of treaties and rebellions against Soviet power. The fifth all-Russian convention of the Soviets. The defeat of left social-revolutionary rebellion. The first constitution of the RSFSR. Famine in the country. Struggle for bread; struggle for socialism. Comrade Stalin in Tsaritsin. The heroic defense of Tsaritsin. Attempt to kill made on V. I. Lenin. Defeat of Czechoslovakian rebellion. Antant's army makes attack on Soviet Russia. English intervention near Caspian sea and in Baku. The execution of 26 commissars from Baku. Defeat of Germany and abolition of the Brest treaty. Liberation of Ukraine. Failure of Antant's troops in the North. Uprising of Soviet power in Byelorussia and in the Baltic regions.

Defeat of three of Antant's campaigns. First campaign of Antant in the spring 1919. Kolchak's offensive. Organization of Antant's repulse. Stalin and Dzerzhinsky on the eastern front. Frunze and Kuibishev at the head of the Southern groups of the East Front. The peoples hero Chapaev. The offensive of Udenich on Petrograd in the summer of 1919. The defense of Petrograd under the leadership of Comrade Stalin. The defeat of Kolchak.

The second campaign of Antant. The offensive of Denikin. Stalin's plan for defeat of Denikin. The instruction of the First Cavalry. The defense of Astrahan under the leadership of S. M. Kirov. The defense of Petrograd in the fall of 1919. The defeat of Udenich.

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The third campaign of Antant. The offensive of Polish nobles on the Ukraine. Counter-attack on the south-western front under the leadership of Comrade Stalin. Espionage and treacherous activities of Trotsky and his protege during the Polish-Soviet war. Offensive of Vrangel in the south. The Kahov beachhead. The defeat of Vrangel under the leadership of Frunze.

Civil War in the national regions. Military - Political union of the Russian people and the peoples of Russia, struggling in the outer regions for Soviet power. Red Army helps the people of the National borderlands. The liberation of Kazakhstan and Central Asia. The establishment of Soviet power in regions beyond the Caucasus. The defeat of the counter-revolution in Central Asia. The defeat of the Japanese interventionists in the Far East. Brotherly help of Soviet Russia to the workers of Mongolia. The role of the great Russian people in the liberation of national regions from foreign occupants.

Socialistic construction in the years of the civil war. Politics of military communism. The decree about the introduction of provisions distribution. Common labor responsibilities. Military - political union of the working class with the basic masses of the peasants. The eighth convention of the party and its role in the struggle for unity with the peasants of average means under the guiding role of the proletariat. Economical and cultural building in the years of the civil war. Labor earned heroism of the Soviet people. Communistic gatherings and their significance. Peaceful respite of 1920. IX convention of the party. Labor earned armies.

The world-historical significance of the victory of the Soviet Republic in the civil war. The reasons of the victory of the Soviet state over the united forces of foreign intervention and internal counter-revolution. The Bolsheviks party - organizer of victory on the fronts. V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin - leaders of the Red Army. Stalin military art in the years of the civil war. The Bolsheviks - strategists of the civil war. The organized work of the party in the rear area. The failure of the first military attack of international capital on the country of socialism. Historical significance of the defeat of interveners for the guarantee of independence of the Soviet state and for further socialistic building.

#### XIV. Transition to peace work according to the re-establishment of the people's economy (1921-1925).

Transition to new economical politics. International and internal situation of the Soviet republic after the end of the civil war. Economical destruction and disorder in the country. Kulak rebellion. Kronshtad counter-revolutionary rebellion. Actions of the party about the war with disorder. The VIII all-Russian session of the Soviets. Lenin's plan of electrification of the country. X convention of the party. Transition to new economical politics. Replacement of supply providing by a tax in kind. Strengthening of the union of workers and peasants. XI convention of the party. The election of Comrade Stalin as the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the party (1922).



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V. I. Lenin's legacy. Vow of J. V. Stalin. The last appearance of V. I. Lenin. XII convention of the party of the Bolsheviks. Report of Comrade Stalin about the national question. Difficulty of the restoration period. Provocation of imperialists and their Trotskyists agents. The death of V. I. Lenin. The vow of Comrade Stalin on the convention of the Soviets. Lenin's appeal. Historical significance of the work of Comrade Stalin, "About the principles of Leninism".

#### XV. USSR in the struggle for socialistic industrialization (1925-1929).

A course in socialistic industrialization. V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin about the possibility of victory of socialism in our country. The program of the building up of socialism in the USSR. XIV convention of the party - convention of socialistic industrialization.

Difficulties and progresses of socialistic industrialization. Socialistic industrialization and its principal difference from capitalistic industrialization. The beginning of the giant structures of the five-year period (Dnieprogress, Turksib, Stalingrad tractor factory and others). Difficulties of industrialization. Trotskyism - progressive detail of counter-revolutionary bourgeois. Destruction of the Trotskyist - Zinovevsky block - of the traitors of the fatherland. Divestment of the plans of the incendiaries of war. The victory of a special Far-Eastern Army and the liquidation of the conflict on the Chinese Eastern Railway.

Course in socialistic collectivization. Achievement of industrialization and the dropping behind of agriculture. XV convention - convention of collectivization of agriculture.

The first five-year plan of the building up of socialism. The fundamental problems of the first Stalin five-year period. The struggle for the fulfillment of the five-year period in four years. Labor-earned rise of the masses. 1929 - the year of the great turning point.

#### XVI. USSR in the struggle for collectivization of agriculture (1930-1934).

The struggle for socialistic alteration of peasant economy. International situation of USSR in the years of collectivization. Transition to politics of entire collectivization and liquidation on this basis of kulaks as a class. Deepest

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The transformation of USSR from an agrarian country to an industrial. Introduction of Russia into a period of socialism. Strengthening of the economical independence and defensive capacity of the USSR. XVI session of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) - session of disclosed attack of socialism on all fronts. A report of Comrade Stalin about the results of the first five-year period on the January Plenum of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) in 1933. XVII session of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) - session of victors. Affirmation of the second five-year period. Strengthening of the opposition of the remainder of the beaten exploited classes. The villainous murder of S. M. Kirov.

XVII. The struggle for completion of the construction of socialistic society and the Stalin Constitution.

International situation of USSR in 1935-1938. Plans of international imperialism, about the organization of a new military attack on USSR. Gradual unbinding of the Second World War by Germany, Italy and Japan in agreement with the imperialists England, France, and USA. Struggle of USSR for peace and security. Destruction of Japanese militarists at the lake Khasan and in the region of Khalkhin-Gola. Liquidation of the Trotsky-Brikkharinsky agents of Fascism.

The second five-year period. Basic problems of the second five-year period. Completion of technical reconstruction of industry. Reconstruction of agriculture. II All-Union convention of the Kolkhozniks-Udarniks. Adoption of Stalin's rules of the Kolkhoz life. Stalin's slogan, "Qualified personnel decide everything". Stakhanov movement. Speech of Comrade Stalin on the council of the Stakhanovites. Cultural building in USSR in the years of Stalin's five-year periods. Results of the second five-year period.

The Great Stalin Constitution. Profound changes in the life of the USSR in a period from 1924-1936. The extraordinary VIII All-Union convention of Soviets of the USSR and the adoption of the Stalin constitution. Soviet democracy and its advantages over the democracy of the bourgeois. Radical differences between them. Moral-political unity of the Soviet people. Legislative strengthening in the building up in USSR of socialism - of the first phase of communism. Comrade Stalin about the basic principles of socialism. World-historical significance of the Constitution of the USSR.

XVIII convention of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks). Account report of Comrade Stalin. Basic economical task put forth by the XVIII convention of the party - to catch up to and surpass in economical relations the chief capitalist countries. Introduction of USSR to a strip of gradual transition from socialism to communism. Comrade Stalin

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about the fundamental principles of communism, and about the state in the period of communism. Report of Comrade Molotov about the third five-year plan of development of the national economy of the USSR.

Struggle for peace in the conditions of the 2nd World War. Struggle for peace in USSR. Reunion of Western Ukraine and Western Byelorussia with the USSR. Destruction of Finnish militarists. Peaceful solution of the Soviet-Rumanian conflict about the question of Bessarabia. The acceptance of Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia into the body of the Soviet union. Strengthening of the borders of the USSR.

Great Fatherland war of the Soviet people against the Fascist aggressors. The perfidious attack of Hitler's army on the Soviet Union. Hitler's plan of "quick as lightning war" and his depravity. War of the USSR against Hitler's Germany - the most just war in history. The creation of the State Committee of Defense with Comrade Stalin at the head. Appearance of Comrade Stalin on the radio the 3rd of July 1941 - a program of the struggle of the Soviet people.

Active defense of the Soviet Army in the summer and autumn of 1941. Destruction of the Germans at Moscow. Timely advantages of Hitler's Germany in the first months of the war. The unfolding of the forces of the Soviet people in the struggle against the enemy. Heroic defense of Leningrad, Odessa, Sevastopol and other cities. Heroism, fearlessness, and self-denial of the Soviet soldiers in the struggle with the German usurpers. National partisan war against Fascist plunderers. Shifting of the base of industry to Eastern regions of USSR and the creation here of new hearths of industry. Unselfish work of the Russian people in the rear area. Failure of the German plan, "Quick as lightning war". Counter-attack of the Soviet Army and the destruction of the Germans at Moscow according to the plan of Comrade Stalin.

The Great Stalingrad Battle - turning point of the war. Attack of the German army on the South-western front and the robbery plan of the German command in 1942. Tactical progress of the Germans in the summer of 1942 and its basic reasons. Stalin's plan of destruction of the large-scale German grouping in the region of Stalingrad and its accomplishment. Historical significance of the Stalingrad battle.

The year of the radical changing-point in the progress of the war (1943). Failure of the German attack in the summer of 1943. Orlovsko-Kurskayah battle and the offensive of the Soviet Army in the summer and autumn of 1943.

Delay of the opening of the Second Front by the Allies and the influence of this fact on the lengthening of the war. Tegeran conference. Comrade Stalin about the radical changing-point on the Soviet-German front in 1943. Results of military operations of the Soviet Army in 1943.

Great offensive of the Soviet Army in 1944. Ten Stalin hits- Purification of the Soviet country from German-Fascist usurpers. Destruction and capitulation of the German satellites. Liberatory campaign of the Soviet Army to Europe. Transference of military action into Germany. Decisive role of the Soviet people in the liberation of the people of Europe, enslaved by Fascists and in the rescue of European civilization. The belated opening of the Second Front in Europe.

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Completion of military destruction of Hitler's Germany. Preparedness and the beginning of the attack of Hitler's Germany. Conference of the leaders of USSR, Great Britain, and USA in Crimea. Liquidation of the Berlin grouping of Germans, attack and seizure of Berlin by Soviet troops. Unconditional capitulation of Germany. Decisive role of USSR in the victory over Hitler's Germany. The role of the USSR in the liberation of Slavic people from the oppression of Hitler's Germany. Address of Comrade Stalin to the people on the 9th of May 1945. Berlin (Potsdam) conference of the leaders of USSR, Great Britain, and USA and its basic decisions. The bungling work of carrying out the decisions of the Crimean and Berlin conferences by the governments of USA and England.

Destruction of imperialistic Japan. Robbery plans of imperialistic Japan. Aid to Hitler's Germany from Japan in Germany's war against USSR. Introduction of USSR into war with Japan. Attack of Soviet troops in Manchuria, on the island of Sahalin, in Korea and on the Coral islands.

Defeat of Japanese imperialists. Decisive role of USSR in the victory over imperialistic Japan. Unconditional capitulation of Japan. Address of Comrade Stalin to the people on the 2nd of September 1945.

Reasons of victory of USSR in the Great Fatherland war. Advantages and vitality of the Soviet public and state order. Moral-political unity of Soviet society. Friendship and brotherhood of the people of the Soviet Union. Leading role of the Russian people in the Great Fatherland war. The party of Lenin-Stalin - inspirer and organizer of the victories of the Russian people in the Great Fatherland war. Soviet patriotism and mass heroism in the days of the Great Fatherland war. Soviet Army - first class army of our time. Generalissimo of Soviet Union - Comrade Stalin - inspirer and organizer of victories of the USSR in the Great Fatherland war. Stalin's military science and Stalin's military art - the most progressive in the world. Historical speech of Comrade Stalin on the 9th of February 1946. Soviet Union - powerful factor of universal peace and safety.

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Instruction after the second World War of two camps: of the camp of imperialistic and anti-democratic, from one side, and of the camp of anti-imperialistic and democratic - from the other. A change in the relations of forces between imperialism and socialism for the benefit of socialism. The transference of the center of world reaction and aggression to USA. Leading role of the USSR in the struggle for democracy, lasting peace and security of the people.

Post-war Stalin five-year period and its basic problems. Stalin plan of restoration and development of national economy of USSR in 1946-1950. Labor earned rise of the Soviet people in the struggle for the pre-term fulfillment of the new five-year period. New heroes of socialistic labor. The Great Stalin plan of reform of nature in plains and forest regions of the European part of USSR.

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XX. Cultural revolution in USSR and bloom of socialistic culture.

Bloom of science in USSR. Coryphaeus of science - V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin. V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin about the party in science and art. The problem placed before Soviet scientists by Comrade Stalin - to surpass, in the nearest time, the achievement of science for the limits of our country. Outstanding workers of science: Pavlov, Michurin, Komarov, Burdenko, Lysenko and others. Triumph of the progressive materialistic Michurin theory in biology and significance of this triumph for further development of science in USSR.

Development of Soviet literature (A. M. Gorky, A. Tolstoi, V. Mayakovsky, N. Ostrovsky, M. Sholohov, A. Fadeev and others). Soviet art (pictorial art, sculpture, architecture, music, theatre, cinematography.) Writers of Stalin prizes.

Blooming of national (according to form) and socialistic, (according to maintenance) culture in the republics of the Soviet Union. Influence of the culture of great Russian people on the culture of people of USSR.

Decrees of the party for 1946 - 1948 according to the questions of ideologic work and their significance for communist upbringing of the masses and for further rise of culture in USSR.

Superiority of Soviet culture over bourgeois. Analysis and decline of bourgeois culture in capitalistic countries. World significance of socialistic culture of USSR.

Program in Mathematics

General Instruction

In mathematics the one taking the exam must disclose:

1. Distinct knowledge of mathematical statements and formulas provided by the program and the skill to prove these proofs by theory, deduction of formulas.
2. The skill to exactly and compactly express a mathematical thought in an oral and written statement (in particular, at the formulation by theory and decision).
3. The ability to put into practice the theory to the decision of the problems (in the value of the solution taking into account, to what extent they reduce to target adapted means and in what measure the author of the decision has it to prove).
4. Sufficient fluency and accuracy in numeral accounts; skill to round off numbers and results of actions in approximate computation with requisite accuracy and to use numeral tablets.
5. Understanding of the role of Russian and Soviet mathematicians in the development of mathematical science (Lobachevsky, Chebyshev, Soviet mathematical school). Significance of mathematics for natural science and techniques.

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## Arithmetic and Algebra

### I. Real and complex numbers.

1. Natural numbers: analysis in simple multipliers, least common multiple and most common divisor.
2. Rational numbers: basic arithmetic actions and their natures, decimal and plain fractions, periodical decimal fractions.
3. Involution and evolution from numbers; understanding of irrational number; the approach squared evolution with accuracy up to  $1/10$ th. Generalization of understanding of the exponent of the power of a number. Actions over numbers with any rational exponents.
4. Understanding of dimensions: metric system of measures, actions with concrete numbers; percents, proportional division.
5. Actual numbers, numeral straight line. Arithmetical mean and geometrical mean.
6. Absolute quantity of the actual number. General nature of equality and inequality of numbers.
7. Complex numbers in algebraic form and four actions over them. Trigonometric form of complex number.

### II. Reformation of algebraic expressions.

1. Addition, subtraction, multiplication and division of monomials and multinomials. Formulas of abbreviated multiplication and division:
2. Analysis of multinomials on the multiplier; the theorem of Bezu about the divisibility of the whole polynomial on  $(x - a)$  and its application to the analysis of multinomials on the multiplier.
3. Algebraic fractions and actions over them.
4. Actions over radicals. Release of the fraction from the square irrationality in the denominator. Actions over the powers with rational exponent.

### III. Equations.

1. Identity and equations, their basic characteristics.
2. Linear equations with one unknown.
3. Systems of linear equations with two and three unknowns. Study of the system of two equations with two unknowns.
4. Equations of the second power with one unknown. Dependence between roots of a square equation and its coefficients. Study of the solution of a square equation and its coefficients. Study of the solution of a square equation with its active coefficients. Biquadratic equations. Binomial

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equations of the 3rd, 4th, and 6th power.

5. Systems of equations of 2nd power with two unknowns (common cases).

6. Solution of problems in composition and solution of equations and of systems of equations of all higher-enumerated types.

7. General characteristics of inequality. Solution of inequality of the 1st power.

8. Understanding of the function: dependent and independent variables of size. A diagram of the functions:

#### IV. Progression.

1. Understanding of numeral sequences; examples of numeral sequences; general term of numeral sequence.

2. Arithmetic progression. Calculation of any term of arithmetic progression and of the sum of its terms.

3. Geometric progression. Calculation of any term of geometric progression and of the sum of its terms.

4. Understanding of the limit of numeral sequence.

Infinite geometric progression. Determination and calculation of the sum of the terms infinitely of the decreasing geometric progression as limits.

#### V. Logarithms

1. Understanding of logarithms. General characteristics of logarithms. Diagram of exponent and logarithm functions.

2. Logarithms of the product, quotient, power of a number, and root. Logarithm of expressions. Return action to a logarithm concluded in itself the finding of a number according to a given logarithm.

3. Characteristics of decimal logarithms. Calculation of logarithms with the help of tables.

4. Solution of exponential and logarithmical equations.

#### VI. Theory of combinations. Binomial theorem.

1. Aspects of combinations: distributions, permutations, conjunctions (without repetitions). Derivation of formulas of the number of distributions, permutations and conjunctions. Proof of equality.

The formula of binomial theorem.

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## Geometry

### I. Plane geometry.

1. Straight line, ray, segment. Sum and difference of the segments of a straight line. Understanding of the angle, sum and difference of the angles, characteristics of vertical angles.

2. Triangle (its medians, heights and bisectors). Aspects of triangles.

3. Characteristics of an isosceles triangle. Three signs of equality of triangles. Theorem of the outer angle of a triangle.

4. Dependence between the sides and angles of a triangle. Characteristic of perpendiculars and oblique. Equality of a right triangle.

5. Understanding of geometric location of periods. Characteristic of a perpendicular drawn to the segment of a straight line through its center, and characteristic of the bisecting of an angle.

#### 6. Basic problems in the structure:

a. on a straight line at a given point construct an angle equal to the given angle.

b. divide the given angle in half.

c. divide the given segment in half.

d. reestablish the perpendicular to the given straight line to the given point on it.

e. draw the perpendicular from the given point on the given straight line.

f. draw a triangle with three given sides, with a side of two angles of contact, with two sides and an angle between them.

7. Parallel straight lines. The axiom of parallel straight lines. Signs of parallelness of two straight lines. Through a point lying outside the straight line, draw a parallel straight line to it.

8. Characteristics of angles with parallel and perpendicular sides. The sum of the angles of a triangle and polygon.

9. Parallelogram and trapezium. Characteristics of the sides and angles of a parallelogram. Characteristics of a diagonal parallelogram, rectangle, rhomb and square.

10. Characteristic of the middle line of a triangle and trapezium. Division of a segment into several different parts.



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11. Circle: center, diameter, radius. Central angles, arcs, and their constringent chords. Tangent; characteristics of the radius, drawn at the point of contact. The center of the circle, inscribed to the triangle and circles circumscribed near it.

12. Size of central and inscribed angles; size of angles with points inside and outside the circle; size of the angle made up of a chord and tangent; drawing of the tangent from the outside point to the circle.

13. Understanding of commensurable and incommensurable segments. Proportional segments: characteristics of parallel lines, intersecting the side of the angle; division of the segments into proportional parts to the given segments; structure of the fourth proportional segment to the given three.

14. Similarity of triangles and polygons. Structure of triangles and polygons similar to the given. Theorems of similarity of triangles. Theorem of characteristic of the bisecting of an angle of a triangle.

15. Metric relations in a right triangle. The theorem of a perpendicular, omitted from the apex of a right angle to the hypothesis. The theorem of Pifagor. The square of a side lying opposite the acute and obtuse angle of the triangle. Proportional segments in the circle.

Structure of segment x according to the formula:

16. Rectilineal polygons. How to inscribe to the rectilineal polygon and to circumscribe a circle around it. Similarity of similar rectilineal polygons and the relation of their perimeters.

17. Term of the side of a square, rectilineal polygon and triangle through the radius of an inscribed and circumscribed circle. The formula of the doubling of a number of the sides of an inscribed rectilineal polygon.

18. Calculation of the area of a square, parallelogram, triangle, trapezium, and rectilineal polygon. Formula of the area of the triangle along three sides.

Theorem of the relation of the area of a similar triangle and a polygon.

19. The length of a circle as the limit of the perimeters of the inscribed rectilineal polygons in the endless doubling of the number of their sides. Formula of the length of the circle. Understanding of the computation of the quantity. The area of a circle as a limit of the areas of rectilineal inscribed and circumscribed polygons.

## II. Stereometry.

20. A straight line perpendicular to the plane. Signs of normalcy of the straight line to the plane. Theorem of three perpendiculars.

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21. Signs of parallelism of a straight line and a plane; of two planes.

22. Two-sided angles. Dimension of two-sided angles by linears. Perpendicular planes. Sign of normalcy of two planes.

23. An angle between a straight line and a plane. Lines crossing themselves and angles between them.

24. Prisms: the lateral surface of a prism. Parallelepiped, characteristics of its sides and diagonals, relation between the diagonal and three dimensions of a right-angle parallelepiped.

25. Pyramid. Characteristics of parallel sections in a pyramid. Lateral surface of a complete and truncated pyramid.

26. Volume of a prism, of a complete and truncated pyramid.

27. Lateral surface and volume of a cylinder, cone and frustum.

28. Sphere. Section of a sphere with a plane. A tangent plane to a sphere. Large and small circles of a sphere. Surface of a sphere. Surface of a spheric segment and belt. Volume of a spheric sector and sphere.

### Trigonometry

I. Definitions and basic characteristics of trigonometrical functions.

1. Degree and radian dimension of angles. Negative and positive angles.

2. Definition of trigonometric functions (sine, cosine, tangent, cotangent, secant and cosecant) of the arbitrary angle. The change of each of the trigonometric functions in connection with the change of the angle from 0 to  $2\pi$ .

Numeral significances of trigonometric functions for angles:

Periodicity of trigonometric functions.

3. Dependence between trigonometric functions of one and the same argument.

4. General view of the significances of the argument in which the given trigonometric function adopts the given significance.

5. The bringing of the trigonometric function of the arbitrary argument to the trigonometric functions of the acute angle.

6. Graphs of trigonometric functions (sine, cosine and tangent).

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## II. Reformation of trigonometric expressions and a solution of trigonometric equations.

1. Formulas of addition:
2. Trigonometric functions of a double and half angle.
3. Restoration of the expressions of the aspect:
4. The bringing of the trigonometric expressions to a similar view for the forming of logarithms.
5. Simplest trigonometric equations and their solution.
6. Understanding of inverted trigonometric functions and their chief importance.

## III. Solution of triangles

1. Logarithm table of trigonometric functions.
2. Solution of right angles.
3. Theorem of sines and consines. The area of a triangle.
4. Solution of oblique triangles with the aid of the theorem of sines and cosines.
5. Application of trigonometry to the solution of geometric problems.

### Program in Physics

#### General Instruction

During the time of the physics examination essential attention must be turned on the appearance of the degree of understanding of the one taking the exam to the nature of the physical appearances, on the ability to interpret the physical thought of values entering into that or another formula, and also on the ability to solve problems with the corresponding qualitative analysis of the results and with the deductions drawn from them.

The ones taking the exams are obliged to show on the exams their knowledge in questions taken from history of the most important discoveries and inventions in the field of Physics in the bulk of the program. They have to know, in accordance with the contents of the program, the discoveries, in the field of Physics, of outstanding Russian scientists and inventors: M. V. Lomonosov, I. J. Polzunov, V. V. Petrov, A. N. Lodygin, P. N. Yablochkov, A. G. Staletov, B. S. Yakoba, N. E. Zhukovsky, A. S. Popov, K. E. Tsiolkovsky and their significance for world science.

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## I. Mechanics

1. Addition of forces directed along one straight line. Addition of agents towards the point of view one to another (graphically and analytically). Addition of the force on the two active towards the point of view one to another. Condition of equilibrium of the body on an inclined plane. Addition of parallel forces directed in one direction. Analysis of one force on two parallel forces directed in one direction. Conditions of equilibrium of a moving force. Simple machines. Center of gravity of substances. Conditions of equilibrium of substances leaning towards the horizontal plane.

2. Equal rectilinear movement. Speed. Relation of this movement. Graphs of the course and speed of this movement in dependence from time.

First law of movement (the law of energy).

3. Alternate movement. Average speed. Speed at a given movement. Acceleration. Movement with proportionally accelerated velocity without the starting speed. Graphs of the course and speed in this movement. Formula of speed. Derivation of the formula of the course with the help of the understanding of the average speed. Derivation of the formula:

4. Weight and substance of the body. Compactness. Newton's second law of movement: relation between force, substance, and acceleration. Dyne. Expression of forces by per unit weights. Ratio between a dyne and the force in one gram. System of units CGS. Relation between units of force, work and power in the CGS and technical system. Free fall of bodies. Acceleration of a freely falling body. Influence of the resistance of air.

5. Third law of Newton: equality of action and counter-action. Understanding of a jet propulsion engine. Tsiolkovsky-founder of the science of jet propulsion.

6. Mechanical work. Formulas of work. Energy. Kinetic and potential energy. Transition of potential energy to kinetic and back again. Law of the conservation of energy in mechanics. Power.

7. Addition of transferences and addition of speeds (graphically and analytically). Movement of the deserted body horizontally.

8. Even motion along the circle. Linear velocity. Angular velocity. Centripetal acceleration. Formula of centripetal acceleration (without deduction). Centripetal and centrifugal forces, points of their application. Technical examples.

9. Law of universal gravitation.

10. Elastic bodies. Spring scales. Dynamometers.

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## II. Oscillations and waves. Sound.

1. Examples of oscillatory movements. Period of oscillation. Number of oscillations in a second. The amplitude of oscillation. Connection between the period and number of oscillations in a second. Formula of the pendulum (without its deduction). Forced oscillations and the appearance of mechanical resonance. Transverse and longitudinal waves. Velocity of amplification of oscillations. Length of the wave. The dependence between the length of the wave, velocity of amplification of the waves and the number of oscillations in a second (or by a period).

Addition of two oscillations of a like period accomplished along one straight line. Interference of waves. Vertical waves.

2. Oscillation of a sounding body. Waves in the air. Strength of sound. Pitch of the sound. Speed of sound. Reflection of sound. Acoustical resonance.

## III. Liquid and Gases.

1. Pressure. Paskall's law of liquids and gases. Working principle of a hydraulic press. Pressure of liquid on the bottom and sides of a vessel. Law of communicating vessels for a similar liquid and for mixed liquids.

2. Atmosphere of the earth. Pressure of the atmosphere. Experiment of Forichela. Greatness of normal atmospheric pressure. Technical atmosphere. Mercury and metallic barometer.

3. Law of Archimedes for liquids and gases. Determination of the specific weight of solid and liquid bodies with the help of Archimedes' law. Conditions of the floating of bodies. Aereometry.

4. Physical elements of aeronautics. Movement of liquid and gas. Zhukovsky and the world significance of his works in the field of aviation.

5. Law of Boyle-Mariott. A graph of this law. Pressure gages with liquids. Metallic pressure gages. Aerial pumps: vacuum and pressure. Understanding of the vacuum.

## IV. Basic presentation of molecular - kinetic theory of matter.

1. Molecules. The teaching of M. V. Lomonosov about the composition of matter. Pressure of gas from the molecular point of view.

2. Cohesion. Surface film of liquids. Surface tension. Moistening. Rise of liquids in capillary tubes. Capillary appearances in nature and technics.

## V. Heat.

1. Thermometers. Scale of centigrade.

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2. Coefficients of linear and voluminous expansion. Peculiarities of the expansion of water. Relation between linear and voluminous coefficients of expansion. The change of the density of the body during heating. Expansion of gases. Law of Gay-Lussack.

Formula of the united law of Boyle-Mariott-Gay-Lussack. Understanding of absolute zero. Absolute temperature scale.

3. Amount of heat. A unit for measuring the amount of heat. Formula for the calculation of the amount of heat necessary for the heating of the body.

Definition of the specific heat of the body by an experienced course. Efficiency of different types of fuel. Coefficient of the useful action of a heater.

4. Convection in gases and liquids. Heat conduction of gases, liquids and solids.

5. Liquation. Determining of the heat of liquation by an experienced course. Change of the volume of bodies during liquation and solidification. Dependence of the heating point on pressure.

6. Evaporation and condensation. Boiling. Dependence of the temperature of boiling on pressure. Definition of the heat of evaporation by an experienced course.

7. Saturable and unsaturable vapors of liquid. Their substances. Dependence of the pressure of saturable steam on the temperature.

8. Absolute humidity. Comparative humidity. Hygrometers.

9. Condensation of gases.

10. Mechanical equivalent of heat. Heat equivalent of work (for a kilogrammeter, joule and erg). Diagram of the working principle of a steam engine. The inventor of the steam engine, I. I. Polzunov. Internal combustion engine. Coefficient of the useful action of the steam engine and internal combustion engine.

## VI. Electricity.

1. Two types of electricity. Reciprocal action of electrical charges. Coulomb's law. Electrostatic and practical unity of the charge. Arrangement of the electroscope. Diffusion of electricity on the surface of the lead. Charging through action.

2. Electrical field of charge. Tension of the field and its calculation in simplest cases (two point charges). A general understanding of a potential. Unity of the variety of a potential-volt. Capacity. Unity of the capacity. Condenser, its arrangement and significance.

3. Force of current. Unity of the force of current-ampere. Variety of potentials on the end of the lead. Ohm's law for the division of the circuit. Resistance of the leads. Unit of resistance - ohm. Specific resistance. Formula for

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the calculation of resistance. Dependence of resistance on the temperature. Rheostats.

4. Series connection of leads. Parallel connection of leads.

5. Ohm's law for all circuits. Parallel and series connection of elements.

6. Work and power of the current. Unit of work and power of the current: volt - coulomb (joule), volt-ampere (watt), watt-hour, hectowatt-hour, kilowatt-hour. Energy of electrical current and its conversion into other types of energy. Joule-Lenet's law. Electric lights. Heat appliances. Incandescent lamp of A. N. Lodygin. Safety fuses.

7. Electrolysis. Faraday's law of electrolysis. The inventor of galvanoplastics, E. S. Yakobi. Understanding of electropolitical dissociation. Principles of the arrangement of the Volta and Daniell cells. Principles of the structure of the storage cell.

8. Artificial and natural magnets. Poles and their reaction. Magnetic induction. Magnetic field. Lines of force, iron in the magnetic field. Terrestrial magnetism. Magnetic field of direct current. Principle of the gimlet. Magnetic field of circular current. Magnetic field of a solenoid. Electromagnet. Working principle of the electric bell and telegraph. Movement of the lead with current in the magnetic field. Working principle of the ammeter and voltmeter, connection of them to the circuit.

9. Electromagnetic induction. Formation of electromotive force of the electric field. Faraday's experiment. Lenet's rule. Tendency of induced current. Self-induction. Ruhmkorff coil. Alternate current. Working principles of the dynamos and motors of direct current. Commutator. Telephone.

10. Working principle and action of a transformer. Invention of the transformer by P. N. Yablochkov and the improvement of it by I. F. Usagin. Transmission of electric energy into space.

11. Electric current in gases. Cathode rays, their nature and characteristics. Emission of electrons by incandescent bodies. Discovery of the electric arc by the academician V. V. Petrov. The candle of P. N. Yablochkov. The inventor of electro-welding N. G. Slavyahnow. The electric lamp and its use.

12. Electro-magnetic oscillations and waves. Basis of radio-techniques. Inventor of the radio, Professor A. S. Popov.

## VII. Optics (light).

1. Sources of light. Transparent and opaque bodies. Rectilinearity of the diffusion of light. Shade and penumbra. Speed of light. Definition of the speed of light according to the process of Mykelson.

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2. Laws of reflection of light. Construction of an image in a flat mirror. Diffusion of reflection. Concave spherical mirror. Focus of the mirror. Projector.

3. Laws of refraction of light. Coefficient of refraction. Movement of rays in a prism and plane-parallel tablet. Complete internal reflection. Critical angle.

4. Focusing and diffusing lenses. Formula of the lens (without the result of it). Construction of the image in lenses. The role of the diaphragm. Optical strength of the lens.

5. Projection apparatus. Camera. Magnifier. Microscope. Telescope. The movement of rays in these apparatuses. The eye as an optical apparatus. Adaption. Myopia and farsightedness. Glasses.

6. Analysis of a white ray by a prism. Spectrum. Distortion of colors. Complimentary colors. Spectrums of absorption. Fraunhofer lines. Spectrum of the sun. Understanding of spectral analysis. Understanding of the processes of receiving and the substances of Roentgen rays.

7. Illumination. Unit of illumination. Formula of dependence of illumination on the distance up to the source of the light and from the angle of the slant of the rays. Comparison of the intensity of light of different sources. Unit of the intensity of light. Photometer.

8. Understanding of the wave nature of light. Interference of light.

9. Action of light. Pressure of light. Experiments of P. N. Lebedev. Photoelectric effect. Discoveries of A. G. Staletov.

#### VIII. Structure of the atom.

Structure of the atom: nucleus, electrons. Composition of the nucleus. Radioactivity. Splitting of the nucleus. Understanding of nuclear energy.

#### Program in Chemistry

##### General Instruction

1. To the one taking the exam is set for the following requirements:

- a. a clear understanding of the basic chemical laws and ideas.
- b. stable practice in chemical language.
- c. stable possession with simple chemical accounts of formulas and equations.
- d. familiarity with the most important elements and their basic compounds.



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- e. the skill to use Mendeleev's periodic system of charts within the bounds of the program.
- f. a clear understanding of structural formulas of organic compounds within the bounds of the program.
- g. knowledge of the discoveries of world significance of Russian and Soviet chemists.

2. One does not have to go into details about the question requiring a clear mechanical memory. In particular, the one taking the exam must know only the most important encircled figures. Also a description is not required of the details of the working principle and action of a different chemical apparatus, chemical manipulations, or of the peculiarities of the course of reactions, etc. Together with this, one should turn his attention to the knowledge of the application, of the one taking the exam, of the main chemical substances in the national economy.

#### Volume of demands

1. Chemical and physical phenomena. Examples on which one would be able to show the difference of chemical phenomena from physical. Mixtures and chemical compounds. Basic types of chemical processes: reaction of compound, analysis and displacement. Examples. Understanding of exothermic and endothermic reactions. Examples.

2. Elements and compound substances. Allotropy. Metals and non-metals (metalloid). Examples showing the difference of metals and metalloids in physical and chemical properties. Relativity of the division of elements in metals and metalloids.

3. Basic situations of atomic-molecular study. Atomic weight. Molecular weight. Gram-atom, gram-molecule. The law of conservation of matter. Discoveries of this law by M. V. Lomonosov. The significance of the works of M. V. Lomonosov in the fields of Chemistry. The law of the constancy of composition. Basic laws of chemistry in connection with atomic-molecular study.

4. Valency. Understanding of changing valency. Chemical formulas. Definition of valency of elements from the formula of their simplest compounds. Composition of simple formulas of valency.

5. Chemical equations. Set of coefficients in the given beginning and finished products of simple reactions. Independent composition of equations of simple reactions.

6. Accounts of formulas and equations. The skill to count the percentage composition of a substance by the formula, collection of a given substance needed for the receiving of a definite collection of something, how much was taken of a given substance, if during the reaction there was received another substance.

7. Hydrogen. Its extraction. Substance and the use of hydrogen. Hydrogen as a reducing agent. Water composition of water. Its physical and chemical properties.

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8. Solutions. General introductions of the solubility of gases, liquids and solids in water. Practical examples of insoluble, partly soluble and soluble substances. The differences between the understandings: diluted and unsaturated solutions, concentrated and saturated solution. Methods of expressing the concentration of solutions: in percents and moles. Dependence on temperature of the solubility of gases and solids. Separation of solids from the solution.

9. Oxygen. Oxygen and ozone as simple substances. Extraction of oxygen. Its substances. Oxygen as an oxidizing agent. Combustion in oxygen and in air. Products of combustion of simple and compound substances. Significance of the reaction of combustion in production and the understanding of fuel. Solid, liquid and gaseous fuel. Examples. Slow oxidation. Respiration. Corrosion of metals.

10. Oxides, principles, acids and salts. Formation of oxides during the interaction of elements with oxygen. Hydrates of oxides. Principles. Alkali. Oxygenous acids and non-oxygenous. The basis of acids. Examples on numerated classes of substances. Understanding of indicators (litmus). Conclusion of the formula of anhydrides from the formula of acid and vice-versa. The simplest methods of the extraction of principles and acid.

11. Neutral and acid salts. Valency of metals and acid residue in salts. Methods of extraction of salts; neutralization, reaction of replacement, reaction of interchange principles.

12. Halogens. Chlorine. Natural compounds of chlorine. Extraction of chlorine. Its properties and uses. Hydrogen chloride of hydrochloric acid. Its extraction and properties. Examples of salt as hydrochloric acid. A short review of the properties of bromide and iodine.

13. Sulphur. Natural compounds of sulphur. Its properties. Sulphuric gas. Its generation during the combustion of sulphur and during the calcination of iron pyrite. Sulphuric acid as an example of an unstable acid. Oxidation of sulphuric gas to sulphuric anhydride. Extraction of sulphuric acid in technics. Understanding of katalysis. Properties of sulphuric acid and its practical significance. Hydrogen sulfide. Its extraction and properties. Examples of salts.

14. Nitrogen. Its properties. Nitrogen in the air. Air as a mixture of gases; content of nitrogen, oxygen, carbonic gas (in round figures) in the air. Ammonia. Its extraction. Properties. Hydrates of ammonia oxide. Understanding of ammonium salts. Nitric acid and its salts. Extraction, properties and the use of nitric acid. Examples of its salts. Understanding of explosive substances. Significance of combined nitrogen for plant life. Nitrogen fertilizers.

15. Phosphorous. Natural compounds of phosphorous. Properties of white and red phosphorous. Phosphoric anhydride. Orthophosphoric acid and its salts. Phosphorous fertilizers.

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16. Carbon. Diamond, graphite and coal as allotropic varieties of carbon. Wood charcoal. Absorptive capacity of coal. Works of the academician N. D. Zelinsky. Mineral coals and their significances. Principal hard coal fields in USSR. Carbon dioxide. Its extraction and properties. Utilization. Carbonic acid. Examples of its salts. Carbon oxide, generator and water gas.

Theories of the structure of organic compounds, A. M. Butler. Saturated hydrocarbon. Homologous series of methane. Methane, its properties. Natural gases. Unsaturated hydrocarbons: ethylene, acetylene. Application of acetylene. Reaction of M. G. Kucherov.

Benzene; structure and properties. Petroleum and basic products of its refinement. Principal oil fields in USSR.

Alcohols, structure, physical and chemical properties; extraction of methyl and ethyl alcohols. Application of ethyl alcohol for the extraction of synthetic rubber with the method of S. V. Lebedev. Aldehyde, formaldehyde and acetaldehyde; properties and application. Organic acids; formic and acetic; their properties and application. Understanding of compound and simple ether. Glycerin and a general understanding of fats. Soap.

Aromatic amines. Discoveries of N. N. Zinin of the reaction of the reestablishment of nitrobenzene and aniline. Application of aniline in technics.

17. Silicon. Silicon dioxide and silicic anhydride. Understanding of natural compounds of silicon. Glass.

18. Discovery by D. I. Mendeleev of the periodic law. Periodic law in formulation. D. I. Mendeleev. Periodic system of Mendeleev. Periods and groups. Grouping of metals and metalloids in the periodic system. Significance of the periodic law.

19. Alkali metals: sodium and potassium. Their properties. Caustic alkali. Soda and potash. Sodium chloride in nature. Potassium fertilizer.

20. Calcium. Its properties. Limestone. Hardness of water and its significance for technics. Calcining of limestone. Non-slaked and slaked lime.

21. Aluminum. Natural compounds of aluminum. Introduction of the process of the smelting of aluminum. Its properties and technical significance.

22. Iron. Its properties. Iron oxide. Principal iron ores. Principal deposits of iron ore in USSR. Understanding of the blast-furnace process. Pig iron and steel: difference of their properties. Their significance in the industrialization of USSR.

#### Program in Geography

I. General physical-geographical review of the world.

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### The globe and map

Understanding of the horizon - directions of the horizon. Methods of orientation. Linear and numeral scale globe. Plan and map. General understanding of geographic and topographic maps. The significance of maps in the life and economical activities of mankind.

Shape and movement of the earth. Latitude and longitude.

Shape of the earth. Proof that the world is round. The first trip around the world (Magellan). First trip around the world by a Russian (I. F. Kruzenshtern and U. F. Lisiansky). The size of the earth. Daily rotation of the earth.

Longitude and latitude on the map and its elements.

Definition of geographical longitude and latitude on the map. Understanding of time zones. Yearly movement of the earth: change of the seasons of the year. The tropics and polar circle.

### Atmosphere

Height and composition of the atmosphere. Warming-up of the atmosphere. Change of temperature depending on geographical latitude of the place and upon the height above sea level. Atmospheric pressure. Winds and their origin. Breezes, monsoons and trade winds. Water vapor in the atmosphere. Rainfall and its forming. Distribution of rainfall on the surface of the earth. Weather and climate. Dependence of climate on the geographical latitude of the place, nearness to the sea, sea current, relief and height of the place. Climatic zones and types of climate. The significance of climate in the economic activity of mankind.

### Continental waters

Subterranean water and its forming. Sources. Use of subterranean water and sources to mankind.

Rivers. River and its tributaries. River systems, basins and water-sheds. Forming of river valleys. Most important rivers of parts of the earth. Significance of rivers in the life and activities of mankind. Change of rivers under the influence of mankind. Lakes and swamps and their economical significance.

### Oceans and seas

World ocean and its parts. Dissection of the shore line. The chief seas, bays, straits, islands and peninsulas. Sea currents. Economical significance of seas.

### Earth's crust

Earth's crust and its structure. External and internal forces changing the surface of the earth. Formation of mountains and plains. Volcanoes and earthquakes, reasons for their eruptions. Structure of volcanoes and their geographical distribution.

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### Shapes of the earth's surface

Planes, lowlands, plateaus. Most important lowlands and plateaus of the parts of the earth. Absolute and relative height of the surface of dry land. Hills and mountains. Methods of description of relief on maps. Most important mountains of the parts of the earth. Significance of relief in the economical activity of mankind.

### Natural zones

Dependence of the distribution of soils and vegetation on climate. Short characteristics of natural zones according to climate, soil, vegetation and animal life. Change of landscape under the activity of mankind in the conditions of capitalist and socialistic regimes.

### Physical - geographical review of the parts of the earth.

Borders: size and contour; relief; useful minerals; climate; rivers and lakes; vegetation and animal life of Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, Australia and Antarctica.

Russian explorers in Asia: Alphonse Nikitin, Semon Dezhnev, V. Bering, N. M. Przhevalsky, P. K. Kozlov, P. P. Semenov - Tyan, Shansky. Russian geographical explorations in Africa by A. O. Kovalevsky and V. V. Unker.

Discoveries of Alaska and exploration of the North-west shore of America by Russian explorers, Michael Gbozdev and Ivan Fedorov. The exploration of Shelekhov.

Discoveries of Antarctica by the Russian expedition of Faddi Bellingsgauzen and Michael Lazarev.

### Population

Quantity and density of the population of the world. Distribution of people upon the continents. Life of the prominent Russian scientist N. N. Mikluho-Makla among the natives of New Guinea and his relations to them.

### Political map of the world

The great October socialistic revolution and the division of the world in two systems. Socialistic and capitalistic systems. Political map of the world before the Second World War. Most important changes of the political map of the world as a result of the Second World War. Victory of the people's democracy in a series of countries in Europe and Asia. The growth of democratic power in capitalistic countries. The rise of national-liberation movement in the colonial and dependent countries.

USSR - defense of the world and democracy. Brief characteristics of the population, economy, state and political structure of the most important countries.

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## II. Soviet Union

### General review of the USSR.

#### A. Political map of the USSR.

Political and economical basis of the USSR and its political administrative arrangement.

B. Natural conditions of USSR. The size of the territory of the USSR. Land and sea boundaries.

Sea, shore line. Commercial and transportation significances of the sea. Conquest of the North Sea lanes.

Relief. The general characteristics of the surface of the USSR. Lowlands, uplands and mountains of the USSR.

Mineral wealth of the USSR. Distribution of the most important fields of oil, hard coal, iron ore and ore of non-ferrous metals. Location of useful minerals, discoveries during Soviet power.

Climate. General characteristics of the climate of USSR. Progress of isotherm and distribution of precipitation. Increase of the continentality of climate from the West to the East. Influence on the climate of USSR of the Arctic, Atlantic and Pacific Ocean. Variation of climate in different parts of USSR and the significance of this variation to the economy of the country.

Inland waters. Influence of relief and climate on rivers. Lakes, their origin and significance. The largest rivers and lakes in the USSR. Canals. Significance of rivers and lakes; use of them in socialistic economy.

Soil and vegetation zones. Zone of tundra, taiga, mixed forests, of the steppes of the black-soil and dry deserts and subtropics. Characteristics of soil, vegetation and animal life of each zone. Cultural growth according to zones. Replacement of soils and vegetation in high-mountain regions. Economical utilization of natural zones. The Stalin plan of conversion of nature of the USSR.

#### C. Population of USSR.

Quantity and density of population. The change in distribution of the population. Rural and city population. Growth of cities as a result of industrialization of USSR. National composition. Lenin and Stalin national politics and its reflection in political-administrative division of USSR. Moral-political unity of the people of USSR.

#### D. General Characteristics of National Economy of USSR.

Structure and rate of development of national economy of USSR.

The advantage of the Soviet socialistic system of economy over the capitalistic system. Stalin's five-year plans and wild growth of production power. The significance of industrialization and collectivization for growth of the

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national economy and defense of the country. The establishment and far growth of the national economy in the post-war five year plan. The principal economic tasks of USSR.

The principal displacements in the distribution of industries in USSR. Displacements in the east. The powerful development of production power in the national republics.

The great Stalin plan of the reformation of nature-field conservation, forest planting and scientific sewage fertilizing in the struggle with drought.

#### Geography of Industrial USSR

A. The leading role of industry in the national economy of USSR. The rapid rate of its development.

The guarantee of raw materials and fuel to industries. The special significance of heavy industries for all the national economy of USSR.

B. Energetics, its significance to national economy. Appraisal of the principle sources of energy in USSR. The extent of energy resources of USSR in comparison with other countries. Electrification and its significance. The development of gas uses.

C. Ferrous metallurgy, its significance. Basic regions of ferrous metallurgy in USSR. Raw material and fuel bases of these regions. Development of ferrous metallurgy in the post-war five year period.

D. Non-ferrous metallurgy, its significance in economy and basic regions of its distribution.

E. Machine building, its particular significance for all branches of national economy. The rapid tempo of its development. Variety of machine building in USSR and basic regions of its distribution.

F. Significance of chemical industry, its growth in USSR. Provision of USSR with chemical raw materials. Basic regions of chemical industry.

#### Geography of agriculture of USSR

Economical and political significance of the collectivization of agriculture in USSR. Technical rearmament of agriculture. The structure of agriculture. Distribution of the basic views of animal life. The three-year plan of development of animal life. The ties of agriculture with industry. The significance of the labors of Michurin and Lisenko in the progress of agricultural cultures to new regions. The complex of Dokuchaev - Kostichev - Williams and its realization in the steppes and forest steppes of the European part of USSR.

#### Geography of transportation of USSR

The significance of transportation in USSR, the principle types of transportation. Configuration of the railroad network and its density in different parts of USSR. The main lines and the principle freight traffic.

The river network of USSR. Principle internal waterways

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and principle freight traffic. Canals. Sea transport. The most important ports of USSR. The North Sea route. The growth of automobile and air transportation.

#### R S F S R

Size of its territories and the variety of material conditions. Mineral wealth, hydro resources. Population of RSFSR. National composition of the population of RSFSR. Russian people, its settling and leading role in the creation of the Soviet state, in socialistic structure and defense of the country.

Specific weight and leading significance of RSFSR in the economy of USSR. Development of the economy of RSFSR in the post-war five-year plan.

#### Regions of RSFSR

##### Industrial Center

Natural conditions. Character of its pre-revolutionary economy and transformation to a principle base of reconstruction of national economy of USSR after the October socialistic revolution. Principal branches of its industry: machine building, chemistry and textiles, their particularities and distribution. Local energetic and raw material bases. Character of agriculture and its specialties. The dense network of transport routes. Largest cities. Moscow - capitol of USSR. Connection of the industrial center with other regions of USSR.

##### Black soil center

Natural conditions for the development of agriculture and industries. Reasons for the fall of agriculture before the revolution. Development of agriculture after the revolution, extension of the sowing of wheat, instilling of technical cultures. Rise of animal life. The Stalin plan of restoration of nature in the territory of the Black soil center. Industrialization and growth of cities.

##### North-west of the European part of RSFSR.

Particularities of geographic situation and natural conditions. Local raw materials and energetic resources.

Research of natural wealth of the North-west and the North by Soviet scientists A. E. Fersman and A. A. Chernovy. The role of S. M. Kinov in the development of the economy of the North-west. Leningrad and its industrial outskirts. Structure, particularities and all-union significance of the industry of Leningrad. Leningrad in the Great Fatherland War. Characteristics of nature and economy of the Murmansk region. Agriculture of the North-west. Sea, river, and railroad transportation. Significance of the North-west for the entire economy of USSR.

##### North-east of the European part of RSFSR.

Particularities of geographical situations and of natural conditions. High woodiness, dense river network, abundance of useful minerals.



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Reasons of weak peopling and weak economical development in the past. Rapid economical development in the years of Stalin's five-year plans. Creation of forest, mountain, machine building and chemical industry. Significance of coal industry. Specialization of agriculture. Fur trade and stag breeding. New transport routes. Cities.

#### West of RSFSR

Particularities of geographical situations and natural conditions. Development of agriculture and its specialization. Development of industry in the years of Stalin's five-year period. Cities.

#### Along the Volga

The Volga and its economical significance in the stages of development of the Russian state. Forest, forest-steppes, and steppes of the region along the Volga. Principle features of their nature. Backward agriculture up to the revolution. Development of agriculture and agricultural specialties after the revolution. Creation of large metallurgic, machine building, forestry, construction and other branches of industry in the years of Stalin's five-year plans. Creation of the 2nd Baku. The rise of gas industry. Growth of fish trade and food industry.

Reconstruction of the Volga. Principal freight traffic along the Volga. Cities of the region along the Volga. Stalingrad - its role in the defense of the country.

#### Lower Don, North Caucasia and Crimea

Geographical situations. Natural particularities. Crimean mountains and their significance for Southern shore region. Soil, climatic conditions for development of agriculture. Natural resources for industry. The sea and its economic significance. Density of the population. Distribution of separate nationalities. Post-revolution development of agriculture, its specialties, distribution and connections with industry. Reformation of nature and the struggle with drought. Principal branches of industry and their distribution. Health resort significance of the region. Transportation network. Cities.

#### The Urals

Geographical situations and principal features of the nature of the Urals. North, Central and Southern Urals. Variety of useful minerals of the Urals. Significance of the Urals on different stages of development of Russia. The Urals as a principal mine industrial region of USSR. The chief branches of industry of the Urals: coal, railroad, ferrous metallurgy, machine building and chemistry, their distribution. Connections of the Urals with Kuzbas and Karaganda. Transportation of the Urals. Cities.

#### Western Siberia

The large size of the territory, characteristics and differences of its nature. Abundance of forest, dense river network, useful minerals. Distribution of population and economy. Specialties and distribution of agriculture, its all-union significance. Development of animal life. Develop-

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Reasons of weak peopling and weak economical development in the past. Rapid economical development in the years of Stalin's five-year plans. Creation of forest, mountain, machine building and chemical industry. Significance of coal industry. Specialization of agriculture. Fur trade and stag breeding. New transport routes. Cities.

#### West of RSFSR

Particularities of geographical situations and natural conditions. Development of agriculture and its specialization. Development of industry in the years of Stalin's five-year period. Cities.

#### Along the Volga

The Volga and its economical significance in the stages of development of the Russian state. Forest, forest-steppes, and steppes of the region along the Volga. Principle features of their nature. Backward agriculture up to the revolution. Development of agriculture and agricultural specialties after the revolution. Creation of large metallurgic, machine building, forestry, construction and other branches of industry in the years of Stalin's five-year plans. Creation of the 2nd Baku. The rise of gas industry. Growth of fish trade and food industry.

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#### The Urals

Geographical situations and principal features of the nature of the Urals. North, Central and Southern Urals. Variety of useful minerals of the Urals. Significance of the Urals on different stages of development of Russia. The Urals as a principal mine industrial region of USSR. The chief branches of industry of the Urals: coal, railroad, ferrous metallurgy, machine building and chemistry, their distribution. Connections of the Urals with Kuzbas and Karaganda. Transportation of the Urals. Cities.

#### Western Siberia

The large size of the territory, characteristics and differences of its nature. Abundance of forest, dense river network, useful minerals. Distribution of population and economy. Specialties and distribution of agriculture, its all-union significance. Development of animal life. Develop-

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ment of industry in the years of Stalin's five-year periods. Characteristics of the Kuzbas. Growth of machine building and forest industry. Connections with the Urals and Central Asia. Cities.

#### Eastern Siberia

Particularities of geographical situations and natural conditions. Exceptional mineral wealth: hydro resources. The role of migrating farmers in the discovery of Eastern Siberia. Researchers of Siberia, P. A. Kropokin, V. A. Obruchev. Reasons of weak peopling and economical development in the past. The rapid economical growth of eastern Siberia during the years of Stalin's five-year periods.

The development of forests, mountains and machine-building industry. Specialties of agriculture and trade and their distribution. Transportation routes of Eastern Siberia. The significance of the rivers. Cities.

#### The Far East

The location near the Pacific Ocean. Islands. Variety of natural conditions.

Mineral and vegetative resources. Wealth of the seas. Soil and climatic conditions for agriculture.

The role of the migratory farmers in the discovery of the far East: E. P. Habarov, S. I. Dezhnev; Researchers: V. Bering, S. P. Karshennikov, N. M. Przhevalsky. Soviet researcher V. L. Komarov. Population. National composition. The rise of material and cultural level of the people of the Far East during the Soviet power.

Reformation of the Far East to an important industrial region of the USSR: mining, metallurgy, machine-building, and forested regions of industry. Development of agriculture after the Octoberists revolution. Creation of a local food base. Principal regions of agriculture and their distribution.

Fur trade. Fish industry and food industry. The significance of the ports. Cities.

#### Ukrainian S. S. R.

Geographical situations. Natural conditions and resources. Combination of large deposits of mineral raw materials with favorable natural conditions for agriculture.

Population and its distribution. Reunion of the Ukrainian people. Characteristics of national economy of the Ukrainian S. S. R. The all-union significance of the complex of heavy industry in the Ukrainian S. S. R., and its variety and its large scale. Distribution of wheat, sugar beets, fibrous plants and animal life. Connection of agriculture with industry. Principal branches of food industry. Connections of Ukrainian S. S. R. with other regions of the U. S. S. R. Transportation routes of the Ukrainian S. S. R. Restoration and development of economy of the Ukrainian S. S. R. in the post war five-year period. Cities and ports. Kiev, Kharkov, Odessa, Stanino.

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#### Byelorussian S. S. R.

The geographical situations. Natural conditions. Population.

Development of industry, and its chief branches. Peat as a principal local fuel.

Development and specialties of agriculture after the Octoberist revolution. Its chief branches: grain, potatoes, flax and animal life, and their distribution. Restoration and development of economy in the post war five-year period. Cities of Byelorussia. Minsk.

#### Moldavian S. S. R.

Geographical situations. Natural conditions. Population. Particularities of agriculture. Its principal branches: grain agriculture, gardening, and grape raising. Development of industry. Restoration and development of economy in the post-war five-year period. Kishinev.

#### Lithuanian S. S. R.

Geographical situations. Natural conditions. Population. Principal features of economy. Restoration and development of economy in the post-war five-year period. Cities and ports. Vilnius. Kaunas.

#### Latvian S. S. R.

Geographical situations. Natural conditions. Population. Specialties of agriculture. Restoration and development of industry. Development of economy in the post-war five-year period. Cities and Ports. Riga.

#### Estonian S. S. R.

Geographical situations. Natural conditions. Population. Islands. Growth of industry. Specialties of agriculture. Restoration and development of economy in the post-war five-year period. Cities and ports. Tallinn.

#### Karelo-Finnish S. S. R.

Geographical situations. Particularities of nature. Population. The main natural resources. Natural conditions for agriculture. Development and distribution of forest, wood pulp and mining industries. Local energetic base. Transportation routes. Belomorsko-Baltic, J. V. Stalin Canal and its significance. Restoration and development of economy in the post-war five-year period. Cities and ports. Petrozavodsk.

#### Azerbaijani S. S. R.

Geographical situations. Natural conditions. Population. Petroleum industry and adjacent industries. Mining and metallurgical industry. South and subtropical agriculture, its distribution and connection with industry. Development of economy in the post-war five-year period. Mingenchaursk hydroconstruction. Cities. Baku. Kirovabad.

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#### Georgian S. S. R.

Geographical situations. Natural conditions. Population. Mineral resources and hydroenergy resources. Main branches of industry. The main branches of agriculture, among them subtropical. Distribution of agriculture and the connection with industry. The mastering of Kolhida. Economical connections of Georgia. Development of economy in the post-war five-year period. Cities and ports. Tbilissi and Gori.

#### Armenian S. S. R.

Geographical situations. Natural conditions. Wealth of hydroenergy. The Sevan waterfall and its significance. Mineral resources. Conditions for agriculture. Population. Characteristics of economy. Agriculture and its distribution. Connection of agriculture with industry. Rapid development of industry: mining, chemical, non-ferrous metallurgy and food. Development of economy in the post-war five-year period. Cities. Erevan.

#### Kazakh S. S. R.

Geographical situations. Natural conditions of different zones of Kazakhstan. Mineral wealth. Population and its distribution. Mine manufacturing. Specialties and distribution of agriculture. Transportation routes. Development of economy in the post-war five-year period. Cities. Alma-Ata.

#### Uzbek S. S. R.

Geographical situations. Particularities of natural conditions. Population. Development of agriculture. Agriculture on irrigated lands. Distribution of cotton, garden and vineyard planting. Sericulture. Animal life.

Development of industry, and its principal branches. Development of economy in the post-war five-year period. Main oases. Cities. Tashkent.

#### Turkmen S. S. R.

Geographical situations. Natural conditions. Population. Specialties and distribution of the main branches of agriculture. Petroleum, mining and food industries. Development of economy in post-war five-year period. Main oases. Cities and ports. Ashabad.

#### Tadzhik S. S. R.

Geographical situations. Natural conditions. Mining relief. Population. Principal branches of agriculture and their distribution. Development of industry and transportation routes. Development of economy in post-war five-year periods. Cities. Stalinabad.

#### Kirghis S. S. R.

Geographical situations. Natural conditions. Population. Principal branches of agriculture, their distribution and connection with industry. Principal branches of industry.

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Gities. Frunze. Przhevalsk.

Russian researcher of Central Asia: P. P. Semenov-Tyan-Shansky.

### Programs of Drawing and Sketching

The aim of the examinations on drawing and sketching is to establish a degree of preparedness and level of ability of the entrants to the architectural and construction specialties schools-of-higher-learning for the successful mastering of the discipline of the engineering and architectural-planning cycles. This is foreseen by the study plans of these schools.

#### I. Program of Drawing.

1. Knowledge and experience in drawing during high school programs is required of the entrants to architectural and construction specialties.

2. In accordance to this the entrants must develop:

a. A skill to see and correctly transfer with linearity and chiaroscuroity onto the drawing the subject in the field;

b. Understanding of the principal laws of observational perspective and skill to apply them in the drawing;

c. The skill to see and transfer characteristic particularities of the shapes of the subjects, their construction and proportion;

d. Elementary experiences in the techniques of drawing.

3. As a result of the shown requirements, the examination is carried out according to the following manner: Drawing from nature a simple group of subjects (drawn with pencil, with the working out of the problem of chiaroscuro in two hours).

4. Sheets of paper for the drawing during the examination must be a definite size, approximately 300 x 420 M. M.

#### II. Program of Sketching

1. Knowledge and experience in sketching during high school programs is required of the entrants to architectural and construction specialties schools.

2. In accordance with this the entrants must develop:

a. Skill to make ink-scaled drawings, with the help of drawing tools, of the simplest straight and curved line figures showing satisfactory techniques of sketching and accuracy and precision in the sketch.

b. The skill to make a projection of a simple geometrical body according to its fixed size.

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3. With this, the examination is carried out according to the following manner:

a. Tracing with ink a simple scaled geometrical figure in which is met a union of curved lines with curves and segments of straight lines.

b. Tracing with pencil, in scale, three projections of a simple geometrical body according to a given size, with the structure of a section of its projective surface, and with the definition of the natural size of the section.

Work is carried out in three hours on sheets of paper, size A4 for the first problem and size A3 for the second problem.

4. During the appraisalment of the work is considered:

a. Cleanliness of the sketch.

b. Accuracy of the selection of corresponding lines of the outlining according to type, designation and thickness.

c. The presence of experience of sketching using standard print.

d. The knowledge of geometrical structures and maintenance of the rules of projective sketching.

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Part II

Higher Institutions of Learning of the Ministry of Higher Education of the USSR

Major Administration of Universities

Universities:

1. Azerbaidelan, S. M. Kirov, State University, Communist, 6, Baku
2. Byelorussian, V. I. Lenin, State University, University Village, Minsk
3. Vilnus State University, University 3, Vilnus
4. Voronezh State University, Revolution Avenue, 24, Voronezh
5. Gorky State University, Sverdlov Street, 37, Gorky
6. Dniepropetrovsk State University, Shevchenkov Street, 49, Dniepropetrovsk
7. Erevan State University, Abovyan Street, 104, Erevan

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8. Irkutsk A. A. Zhdanov State University,  
Vuzov Embankment, 20, Irkutsk
9. Kazan V. E. Ulyanov (Lenin) State University,  
Chernishev Street, 18 Kazan
10. Kazakh S. M. Kirov State University,  
Soviet 8, Alma Ata
11. Karelo-Finnish State University,  
Lenin Avenue, 79, Petrozavodsk
12. Kaunas State University,  
Duonelaich Street, 35, Kaunas
13. Kiev T. G. Shevchenko State University,  
Vladimir, 58, Kiev
14. Kiehvne State University,  
Pirogova Street, 65, Kiehvne
15. Latvian State University,  
Rainis Boulevard, 19, Riga
16. Leningrad A. A. Zhdanov Order of Lenin State University,  
7-9 University Embankment, Leningrad
17. Lvov Ivan Franko State University,  
University, 1, Lvov
18. Molotov A. M. Gorky State University,  
Genkel Street, 1, Molotov
19. Moscow Order of Lenin M. V. Lomonosov State University,  
Moscow
20. Odessa I. I. Mechnik State University,  
Peter the Great Street, 2, Odessa
21. Rostov V. M. Molotov State University,  
Engels Street, 115, Rostov on the Don
22. Saratov N. G. Chernishev State University,  
Astrahan 83, Saratov
23. Central Asia State University,  
Karl Marx Street, 32, Tashkent
24. Tadzhick State University,  
Kirov Street, 48, Stalinabad
25. Tartu State University,  
Estonia SSR, Ulinkoli Street, 42, Tartu
26. Tbilissi J. V. Stalin State University,  
Mar Street, 1, Tbilissi
27. Tomsk V. V. Kuibishev State University,  
Timiryasev Avenue, 3, Tomsk



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28. Uzhgorod State University  
Gorky Square 1/3, Uzhgorod
29. Uzbek Alisher Novoi State University  
Gorky Blvd, 15, Samarkand
30. Ural A. M. Gorky State University  
Belin Street, 71A, Sverdlovsk
31. Kharkof A. M. Gorky State University  
University, 16, Kharkof
32. Chernovitsi State University  
University, 1, Chernovitsi

The above listed universities at the above listed addresses  
have some or all of the following departments with the listed  
specialties:

1. Physics - mathematical faculty.

Specialty - mathematics (specialization: integral and  
differential equations, functional analysis); physics (special-  
ization: theoretical physics, optics, magnetism, geophysics,  
physics of solids).

2. Architectural Faculty

Specialty - Architecture

3. Soil Biology Faculty

Specialties: Botany (specialization - botany of higher  
vegetations); physiology of vegetation; zoology (specialization -  
micro biology, ichthyology);

Physiology of wild life. Soil science.

4. Geography Faculty.

Specialties: Physical geography; Economic geography  
(specialization: Economic geography of the USSR, Economic  
geography of the foreign countries).

5. Geology Faculty:

Specialty: Geology (specialization: geology); Ex-  
ploitation of peat deposits (specializations: Prospective  
exploration of peat deposits, Production of peat).

6. Engineering Faculty

Specialties: Industrial and citizens private building;  
automobile highway and city roads (specialization: bridges);  
hydro-technical construction (specialization: Utilization of  
water energy); Water supply and canalization.

7. History Faculty

Specialty: History (specialization: History of the  
USSR, History of republic where school is located, History  
of the Middle Ages, History of the New Times.)

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8. Medical Faculty

Specialty: Medical treatment; Pharmacy

9. Mechanics Faculty

Specialties: Technology of machine construction; Thermo-energetic power plants (specialization - Industrial thermo-techniques); Electrical stations and systems (specializations: electrical parts of electric stations, electric nets and systems); Electrical communications (specializations: Radio transmitting and radio receiving stations); Technology of the processing of peat.

10. Philology Faculty

Specialties: Russian language and literature, Language and literature of the particular republic in which University is located; Library Science; Roman-German philology (specialization: English language and literature, German language and literature, Journalism).

11. Chemistry Faculty

Specialties: Organic chemistry (specialization: Organic synthesis); Technology of silicates; Chemical technology of wood.

12. Economic faculty

Specialties: National economic planning; Economy of industry, Finance.

13. Juridical Faculty

Specialty: Juridical sciences (specialization: State law, Citizens' law, Criminal law).

14. Correspondence Division

Specialties: Language and literature of republic in which school is located, Russian language and literature, History, Finance, Library Science.

15. Night School Division

Specialties: Technology of machine construction, Electric stations and systems, Industrial and consumer construction.

Institutes of the main administration of Universities:

1. First Leningrad State Pedagogic Institute of Foreign Languages  
Smolney Street, 3, Leningrad
2. First Moscow State Pedagogic Institute of Foreign Languages  
Metrostroevesk, 38, Moscow

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3. Moscow Institute of Orientology  
Sokolnik-Rostoken Drive, 13A, Moscow
4. Moscow State Historical Records Institute  
October Street, 15, Moscow
5. Leningrad Hydro-Meteorological Institute  
Tuchkov Embankment, 2A Leningrad
6. Odessa Hydro-Meteorological Institute  
Odessa Schepkin Street, 18

The above listed Institutes at the above listed addresses have  
some or all of the following faculties or departments:

1. English Language Faculty
2. French Language Faculty
3. German Language Faculty
4. Spanish Language Faculty
5. Translation Faculty
6. Correspondence and Night School Division on same  
languages as those listed above.

Main Administration of Political Institutions of Higher Learning:

Political, Industrial, Energetic and  
Electro-Technique Institutes

1. Azerbaidzhan, M. Azizbekov order of the Red Flag  
Labor Industrial Institute  
Lenin Avenue, 20, Baku
2. Byelorussian, J. V. Stalin Polytechnic Institute  
Pushkin Street, 49, Minsk
3. Gorky A. A. Zhdanov Industrial Institute,  
Minin Street, 24, Gorky
4. Georgian S. M. Korov Order of the Red Flag Polytechnic  
Institute  
214 Uchebney Lane, Tbilissi
5. Far Eastern V. V. Kuibishev Polytechnic Institute  
Pushkin, 10, Vladivostok
6. Donetsk N. S. Hruschiv of the Red Flag Labor Industrial  
Institute
7. Erevan Karl Marx Polytechnic Institute  
Teryan Street, 105, Erevan
8. Ivanovo Vladimir Lenin Institute of Energetics  
Red Zor Street, 105, Ivanovo

Summary translation of Handbook of Schools of Higher Learning of USSR, published in Moscow 1950, in the Russian language:

9. Kiev order of Lenin Polytechnic Institute  
Brest-Litovsk Road, 39, Kiev
10. Kuibishev Industrial Institute,  
Kuibishev District, Kuibishev, 153
11. Leningrad M. I. Kalinin Polytechnic Institute  
Sosnovka Road, 1/3, Leningrad
12. Leningrad V. I. Ulyanov Electrotechnic Institute  
Prof. Popov Street, 5, Leningrad
13. Lvov Polytechnic Institute  
Stalin Street, 12, Lvov
14. Moscow V. M. Molotov order of Lenin Institute of Ener-  
getics  
Krasnokazarmen, 17, Moscow
15. Novocherkassk S. Ordzhonikidze Polytechnic Institute  
Prosvescheniya, 145, Novocherkassk
16. Odessa Polytechnic Institute  
10 years of the Red Army Street, 8, Odessa
17. Penza Industrial Institute  
Krasnaya, 22, Penza
18. Central Asiatic Polytechnic Institute  
Assakinsk, 16, Tashkent
19. Tallin Polytechnic Institute  
Kopli Tallin
20. Tomsk S. M. Kirov Order of Labor of the Red Flag  
Polytechnic Institute, Timiryazev 8, Tomsk
21. Ural S. M. Kirov Polytechnic Institute  
Vtuzgorodok Sverdlovsk
22. Kharkof Polytechnic Institute  
Krasnoznameni, 16, Kharkof
23. All-Union Correspondence Polytechnic Institute  
Serov Drive, 3, Moscow
24. Leningrad Correspondence Industrial Institute  
International Avenue, 24, Leningrad
25. All-Union Correspondence Institute of Energetics  
Krasnokazarmen, 14, Moscow

The Main Administration of the Higher Schools of Learning for  
Machine Building.

Machine building, Ship building, Machine Tool  
Building, Mechanics, and auto-mechanics Institutes

1. Altai Institute for the Manufacturing of Agricultural  
Machinery  
22, International Street, Barnaul

Summary translation of Handbook of Schools of Higher Learning of USSR, published in Moscow 1950, in the Russian language: STAT

2. Bezhitsa Institute for the Manufacturing of Transportation Equipment  
18, Voroshilov Street, Bryansk Region, Bezhitsa
3. Zaporozhe Institute for Manufacturing of Agricultural Machinery  
64, Zhukovsky Street, Zaporozhe
4. Leningrad Order of the Red Banner Institute of Military Mechanics  
1-21 First Red Army Street
5. Leningrad Institute of Precision Instruments and Optics  
10 Demidov Lane, Leningrad
6. Leningrad Institute of Ship Building  
3 Lotsman Street, Leningrad
7. Moscow Institute of Automechanics  
38 B, Semenovskiy Street, Moscow
8. Moscow Evening Institute of Machine Building  
24-A Shabolovskiy Street
9. Moscow Institute of Mechanics  
21 Kirov Street, Moscow
10. Moscow J. V. Stalin Institute of Machine Tools  
3-A Vadkovskiy Lane, Moscow
11. Moscow, Bauman, Order of the Red Banner of Labor, Higher Technical School  
5, Second Bauman Street, Moscow
12. Nikolaev, Admiral S. O. Makarov Institute of Ship Building  
5, Kuznets Street, Ukrainian S S R, Nikolaev
13. Omsk Institute of Machine Construction  
60, Dolgirev Street, Omsk
14. Rostov-on-the-Don Institute of Agricultural Machine Building  
Building 4, 2 Sel'mash, Rostov-on-the-Don
15. Stalingrad Institute of Mechanics  
House 608, STZ (Stalingrad Tractor Factory), Stalingrad
16. Tula Institute of Mechanics  
154 Communitarian Street, Tula
17. Chelyabinsk Institute of Mechanics and Machine Building  
10, Gimiryazev Street, Chelyabinsk
18. Moscow Correspondence Institute of Metal Industries  
4, Krestovozdvizhenskiy Lane, Kalinin Street, Moscow
- 18-A Branch of Moscow Correspondence Institute of Metal Industries  
Ukrainian S S R, Voroshilovgrad

Summary translation of Handbook of Schools of Higher Learning<sup>STAT</sup> of USSR, published in Moscow 1950, in the Russian language: °

### Polygraphic Institutes

Faculties: Mechanics and Machine Construction, Technology, Journalism

1. Moscow Polygraphic Institute, 6, Garden-Spassk Street
2. Ukrainian Polygraphic Institute, 17, Podval Street, Lvov
3. Moscow Correspondence Polygraphic Institute, 21 Kirov Street, Moscow

### Institutes of Aviation

1. Moscow Aviation Institute of Technology, House 16, Strast Blvd., Moscow, (it has an evening department)
2. Kazan Institute of Aviation, 10 K. Marx Street, Kazan (it has an evening department)
3. Kuibishev Institute of Aviation, 151 Cooperative Street, Kuibishev (it has an evening department)
4. Leningrad Institute of Aviation Instrument Assembly, 74, Moscow Road, Leningrad
5. Moscow, Sergo Ordzhonikidze, Order of Lenin Institute of Aviation, 18 Volokolam Road, Moscow (it has an evening department)
6. Ufa, Sergo Ordzhonikidze Institute of Aviation, 61, Lenin Street, Ufa. (It has an evening department.)
7. Kharkof Institute of Aviation. 18-20 Sumsk Street, Kharkof (it has an evening department)

The Main Administration of the Higher Schools of Learning for Mining and Metallurgy.

### Institutes of Geology, Mining, Oil and Peat

Faculties: Geological Research, Oil Refining, Technology, Metallurgy, Geophysics, Oil Uses, Mechanics

1. Grozny, Order of the Red Banner of Labor Institute for Study of Oil  
100, Ordzhonikidze Square, Grozny
2. Dnepropetrovsk, Artem, Order of the Red Banner of Labor, Mining Institute  
1, Kirov Street, Dnepropetrovsk
3. Krivoy-Rog Institute of Mining and Ore  
36, Pushkin Street, Krivoy Rog.
4. Leningrad Order of Lenin and the Red Banner of Labor Mining Institute  
2, 21st Line, Basilevsk Island, Leningrad

Summary translation of Handbook of Schools of Higher Learning of USSR, published in Moscow 1950, in the Russian language:

5. Moscow, S. Ordzhonikidze, Institute of Geological Research  
11, Mohov Street, Moscow
6. Moscow, J. V. Stalin Mining Institute  
6 B. Kaluga Street, Moscow
7. Moscow, I. M. Gubkin, Order of the Red Banner of Labor Institute for Study of Oil  
6 B. Kaluga Street, Moscow
8. Moscow Institute for Study of Peat  
3-12 B. Vuzov Street, Moscow
9. Sverdlovsk, V. V. Vahrushev  
30 Kuibishev Street, Sverdlovsk
10. Ufa Institute for Study of Oil  
Sotsgorodok, Bashkin ASSR, Chernikovsk
11. Kharkov Mining Institute  
12, Lenin Avenue, Kharkov

#### Institutes of Metallurgy

1. Dnepropetrovsk, J. V. Stalin, Order of the Red Banner of Labor Institute of Metallurgy  
2, Lager Street, Dnepropetrovsk
2. Irkutsk Institute of Mining and Metallurgy  
5 Red Star Street, Irkutsk
3. Zhdanov Institute of Metallurgy  
6 Vuzov Street, Ilich Factory, Zhdanov
4. Kazakh Institute of Mining and Metallurgy  
79 Lenin Avenue, Alma-Ata
5. Magnitogorsk Institute of Mining and Metallurgy  
Ezhovka, Chelyabinsk Region, Magnitogorsk
6. Moscow, J. V. Lenin, Order of the Red Banner of Labor Institute of Steel  
6 B. Kaluga Street, Moscow
7. Moscow, M. N. Kalinin Institute of Non-ferrous Metals and Gold  
3 Crimean Arbor, Moscow
8. North-Caucasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy  
Studgorodok, Dzaudzhikau
9. Siberian S. Ordzhonikidze Institute of Metallurgy  
49, Rudokoprov Street, Kemerovsk Region, Stalinsk
10. Moscow Evening Institute of Metallurgy  
1, First Prolom Lane, Moscow
11. Dneprodzerzhinsk, Arsenich Evening Institute of Metallurgy  
16, Pelik Street, Dneprodzerzhinsk

- Summary translation of Handbook of Schools of Higher Learning of USSR, published in Moscow 1950, in the Russian language: STAT

The Main Administration of the Higher Schools of Learning for Chemical-Technology

#### Institutes of Chemical Technology

Faculties: Technology, Mechanics, Technology of Inorganic Substances, Organic Substances, Economics, Engineering Silicates and Cement

1. Dnepropetrovsk, F. E. Dzerzhinsky Institute of Chemical Technology  
4, K. Marx Avenue, Dnepropetrovsk
2. Ivanovo Institute of Chemical-Technology  
5, December 12th Street, Ivanovo Region
3. Kazan, S. M. Kirov Institute of Chemical Technology  
68, K. Marx Street, Kazan
4. Leningrad V. M. Molotov Institute of Technology  
2-A Stachek Street, Leningrad
5. Leningrad, Lensoviet, Order of the Red Banner of Labor Institute of Technology  
49, Out-of-town Avenue, Leningrad
6. Moscow, Order of Lenin, D. I. Mendeleev, Institute of Chemical-Technology  
5-2, Miussk Street, Moscow
7. Moscow, M. V. Lomonosov Institute of Precise Chemical-Technology  
1 M. Pirogov Street, Moscow
8. Yaroslav Institute of Technology  
14 Soviet Street, Yaroslav
9. Moscow Institute of Chemical-Machine Building  
21-4 K. Marx Street, Moscow

#### Institutes of the Food Industries

Faculties: Technology, Mechanics, Economics and Engineering, Refrigeration, Veterinary

1. Kiev, A. I. Mikoyan Technological Institute of Food Industry  
68, Korolenko Street, Kiev
2. Krasnodar Institute of Food Industry  
91 Stalin Street, Krasnodar
3. Leningrad Technological Institute of Food Industry  
8, Chernigov Street, Leningrad
4. Leningrad Institute of Refrigeration and Milk Industry  
9, Lomonosov Street, Leningrad



- Summary translation of Handbook of Schools of Higher Learning of USSR, published in Moscow 1950, in the Russian language:

5. Moscow Technological Institute of the Food Industry STAT  
9, Lomonosov Street, Leningrad
6. Moscow Chemical-Technological Institute of the Meat Industry  
33, Meat Boulevard, Moscow
7. Odessa, J. V. Stalin Institute for Engineers of Flour Industry and Elevator Economy  
112 Sverdlov Street, Odessa
8. Odessa Technological Institute of the Food and Refrigeration Industries

The Main Administration of the Higher Schools of Learning for Construction.

#### Construction Institutes

Faculties: Construction, Technical Construction, Sanitation, Hydro-techniques, Mechanics, Architecture, City Building, Auto-Road Building, Water Supply and Commercial Transport

1. Voronezh Construction Engineers' Institute  
146-A, 20 Year October Street, Voronezh
2. Gorky, V. P. Chkalov Construction Engineers' Institute  
65 Red Fleet Street, Gorky
3. Dnepropetrovsk Construction Engineers' Institute  
24-A, Chernishev Street, Dnepropetrovsk
4. Kiev Construction-Engineers' Institute  
86 Shevchenko Boulevard, Kiev
5. Kuibishev, A. I. Miloyan Construction Engineers' Institute  
194 Cooperative Street, Kuibishev Region
6. Leningrad, Order of the Red Banner of Labor, Con-  
1, Third Red Army Street, Leningrad
7. Moscow, V. V. Kuibishev, Order of the Red Banner of Labor Construction Engineers' Institute  
2, Spartak Street, Moscow
8. Novosibirsk, V. V. Kuibishev Construction-Engineers' Institute  
80 Chehov Street, Novosibirsk
9. Odessa Construction Engineers' Institute  
4 Deidrixson Street, Odessa
10. Poltava Institute for Engineers of Agricultural Construction  
8 Shevchenko Street, Poltava
11. Rostov Construction-Engineers' Institute  
150 Socialistic Street, Rostov-on-the-Don

Summary translation of Handbook of Schools of Higher Learning  
of USSR, published in Moscow 1950, in the Russian language: STAT

12. Kharkof Construction Engineers' Institute  
40 Sumsk Street, Kharkof

13. Kharkof Institute for Construction Engineers of  
Public Utilities  
12, Revolution Street, Kharkof

Institutes of Building Materials

Faculties: Technology of Building Materials

1. Kiev Technological Institute of Silicates  
71, Dmitriev Street, Kiev
2. Chirkent Technological Institute of Construction Materials  
38, Soviet Street, Kazakh S S R Chirkent

Institutes of Geodesy

1. Moscow Institute for Engineers of Geodesy, Aerial  
Photography and Cartography  
4, Goronov Lane, Moscow
  - a. Faculty of Astronomy and Geodesy  
Specialties: Astronomy and Geodesy; on the land  
and field geodic work
  - b. Faculty of Aerial Photogeodics  
Specialty: Aerial Photogeodesy
  - c. Faculty of Cartography  
Specialty: Cartography
  - d. Faculty of Optics and Mechanics  
Specialty: Geodetic Instruments
2. Novosibirsk Institute for Engineers of Geodesy, Aerial  
Photography and Cartography  
27, Potanin Street, Novosibirsk
  - a. Faculty of Geodesy  
Specialties: Astronomy and Geodesy. On the land  
and field geodetic work
  - b. Faculty of Aerial-Photogeodics  
Specialty: Aerial Photogeodesy
  - c. Faculty of Cartography  
Specialty: Cartography

Correspondence Institutes

Faculties: Construction, Technology, Mechanics,  
Economics and Auto-Road Construction

1. All-Union Correspondence Institute of Commercial  
Building Materials  
58 Tagan Street, Moscow

Summary translation of Handbook of Schools of Higher Learning  
of USSR, published in Moscow 1950, in the Russian language: STAT

#### Auto-Road Institutes

Faculties: Road Construction, Auto-Mechanics,  
Electric Transport

1. Moscow, V. M. Molotov Auto-Road Institute  
17, Tuersk-Yamsk Lane, Moscow
2. Saratov, V. M. Molotov Auto-Road Institute  
77, Krain Street, Klinich Village, Saratov
3. Kharkof Auto-Road Institute  
35 Artem Street, Kharkof
4. Kiev Auto-Road Institute  
1 Suvorov Street, Kiev
5. Siberian, V. V. Kivbishev Auto-Road Institute  
20 Lenin Street, Omsk

The Main Administration of the Higher Schools for Learning  
for Light Industries:

#### Institutes of Light Industry

Faculties: Technical Chemistry, Technology,  
Mechanics, Economics.

1. Kiev Technological Institute of Light Industry  
16 Klov Street, Kiev
2. Moscow Technological Institute of Light Industry  
33 P. Osipenko Street, Moscow
3. All-Union Correspondence Institute of Textiles and  
Light Industry  
2 B. Kaluga Street, Moscow

#### Textile Institutes

1. Ivanovo Textile Institute  
11 December 12th Street, Ivanovo
2. Kostroma Textile Institute  
17 Dzerzhinsky Street, Kostroma
3. Leningrad, S. M. Kirov Textile Institute  
18 Gertsen Street, Leningrad
4. Moscow Textile Institute,  
62 Don Street, Moscow
5. Tashkent Textile Institute  
7 Academy Street, Tashkent

Summary translation of Handbook of Schools of Higher Learning<sup>STAT</sup>  
of USSR, published in Moscow 1950, in the Russian language:

The Main Administration of the Higher Schools of Learning for  
Technical Forestry and Forest Economy:

Institutes of Technical Forestry and Forest Economy

Faculties: Forestry, Wood Engineering, Technology of Wood

1. Archangelsk, V. V. Kuibishev, Order of the Red Banner  
of Labor Institute of Technical Forestry  
17 Stalin Wharf, Archangelsk
2. Byelorussian, S. M. Kirov Institute of Technical  
Forestry  
85 Sverdlov Street, Minsk
3. Leningrad, S. M. Kirov Academy of Technical Forestry  
5 Institution Lane, Leningrad 18
4. Lvov Technical Institute of Forestry  
103 Pushkin Street, Ukrainian S S R, Lvov
5. Moscow Technical Institute of Forestry  
Moscow Region, Kaliningrad Postoffice, Stroitel  
Station, Yaroslav Railroad
6. Povolzh, A. M. Gorky Technical Institute of Forestry  
98 Soviet Street, Mari A S S R, Ioshkar-Ola
7. Siberian Technical Institute of Forestry  
82 Stalin Avenue, Krasnoyarsk
8. Ural Technical Institute of Forestry  
Siberian High-road, 5th Kilometer, Sverdlovsk
9. Bryansk Technical Institute of Forestry  
20 Soviet Street, Bryansk Region
10. Voronezh Technical Institute of Forestry  
34 Lomonosov Street, Voronezh
11. Kiev Technical Institute of Forestry  
Golosievo, Kiev
12. All-Union Correspondence Technical Institute of  
Forestry  
5 Institution Lane, Leningrad 18

The Main Administrations of the Higher Schools of Learning  
for Agriculture:

Institutes of Agriculture

Specialties: Agronomy, Veterinary, Zoological  
Techniques, Mechanization of  
Agriculture, Hydromelioration,  
Forestry, Sheep-Raising, Fruit  
and Vegetable Raising

1. Azerbaidzhan, L. P. Beria Institute of Agriculture  
204 Azizbekov Street, Kirovabad

Summary translation of Handbook of Schools of Higher Learning  
of USSR, published in Moscow 1950, in the Russian language: STAT

2. Azov-Chernomorsk (Black Sea) Institute of Agriculture  
Rostovsk Region, Persianov Station
3. Altai Institute of Agriculture  
82 Pushkin Street, Barnaul
4. Armenian Institute of Agriculture  
74 Teryan Street, Erevan
5. Bashkir Institute of Agriculture  
K. Marx Street, Ufa
6. Byelorussian, Order of the Red Banner of Labor In-  
stitute of Agriculture  
May 1st Street, Byelorussian S S R, Mogilevsk Region,  
Gori-Gorky
7. Belaya Serkov Institute of Agriculture  
4 Freedom Square, Kiev Region, Belaya Serkov
8. Blagoveshensk Institute of Agriculture  
House #50, Politechnic Street, Blagoveshensk
9. Voronezh Institute of Agriculture  
29 Lomonosov Street, Voronezh
10. Voroshilovgrad Institute of Agriculture  
Ukrainian S S R, Voroshilovgrad (Experienced Field)
11. Gorky Institute of Agriculture  
7/1 Minin Square, Gorky
12. Georgian, L. P. Beria, Order of the Red Banner of  
Labor Institute of Agriculture  
53, Mar Street, Tbilissi
13. Daghestan Institute of Agriculture  
Cadre House, Mahach-Kala
14. Kniepropetrovsk Institute of Agriculture  
27 Dzerzhin Street, Dniepropetrovsk
15. Zhitomir Institute of Agriculture  
11 3rd International Street, Zhitomir
16. Ivanovo Institute of Agriculture  
49-12 Negorel Street, Ivanovo
17. Irkutsk Institute of Agriculture  
53, Timiryazev Street, Irkutsk
18. Kazan, M. Gorky Institute of Agriculture  
65 K. Marx Street, Kazan
19. Kazahk Institute of Agriculture  
123 Krasin Street
20. Kiev, Order of the Red Banner of Labor Institute of  
Agriculture  
Golosievo, Kiev
21. Kirghis, K. I. Skryabin Institute of Agriculture  
Kirghis S S R Postoffice 15, Frunze

Summary translation of Handbook of Schools of Higher Learning  
of USSR, published in Moscow 1950, in the Russian language: STAT

22. Kirov Institute of Agriculture  
73 October Street, Kirov
23. Kishinev, M. V. Frunze, Institute of Agriculture  
109 Shusev Street, Kishinev
24. Kostroma Institute of Agriculture  
House #17, May 1st Street, Kostroma
25. Crimean, M. I. Kalinin, Institute of Agriculture  
2 Michurin Street, Simferopol
26. Kuibishev Institute of Agriculture  
Kuibishev Region, Station Kinel, Soviet Village
27. Cuban Institute of Agriculture  
107 Euden Street, Krasnodar
28. Kurgan Institute of Agriculture  
55 Kuibishev Street, Kurgan
29. Latvian Academy of Agriculture  
5 Ausel Street, Riga
30. Leningrad Institute of Agriculture  
8 Vasenko Street, Pushkin
31. Lithuanian Academy of Agriculture  
15 Kestichio Street, Kaunas
32. Lvov Institute of Agriculture  
1 Ura Square, Lvov
33. Michurinsk, I. V. Michurin, Institute of Fruit and  
Vegetables  
3 October 25th Square, Michurinsk
34. Molotov, D. N. Pryanishnikov, Institute of Agriculture  
23 Communist Street, Molotov
35. Moscow Fur and Pelt Institute  
Balashik Station, Kursk Railroad
36. Novosibirsk Institute of Agriculture  
172 Bolsheviks Street, Novosibirsk
37. Odessa Institute of Agriculture  
99 Sverdlov Street, Odessa.
38. Omsk, S. M. Kirov, Institute of Agriculture  
Old-Out-of-Town Grove, Omsk
39. Poltava Institute of Agriculture  
12 Skovorod Street, Poltava
40. Ryazan, P. A. Kostichev Institute of Agriculture  
29/35 Lenin Street, Ryazan
41. Saratov Institute of Agriculture  
1 Revolution Square, Saratov

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of USSR, published in Moscow 1950, in the Russian language: STAT

42. Sverdlovsk Institute of Agriculture  
K. Libknet Street, Sverdlovsk
43. North-Osetin Institute of Agriculture  
3 Timiryazev Lane, Dzaudzhikan
44. Stavropol Institute of Agriculture  
270 Molotov Street, Stavropol-Caucus
45. Stalingrad Institute of Agriculture  
55 Turkmen Street, Leningrad
46. Tadzhik Institute of Agriculture  
17 G. Shevchenko Street, Stalinabad
47. Tashkent Institute of Agriculture  
32 Kirov Street, Tashkent
48. Turkmen, M. I. Kalinin, Institute of Agriculture  
Keshe Garden, Ashabad
49. Uzbek, V. V. Kinbishev Institute of Agriculture  
83 K. Marx Street, Samarkand
50. Ulyanovsk Institute of Agriculture  
1 New Venets, Ulyanovsk
51. Uman Institute of Agriculture  
Sofiev Park, Uman
52. Kharkof, V. V. Dokuchaev, Order of the Red Banner of  
Labor Institute of Agriculture  
44 Artem Street, Kharkof
53. Herson, A. D. Gsurup Institute of Agriculture  
2 Alexander Square, Herson
54. Chkalov, A. A. Andreev Institute of Agriculture  
20 Cheluskintsev Street, Chkalov
55. Chuvash Institute of Agriculture  
4 Volgostroya Street, Cheboksari
56. Yaroslav Institute of Agriculture  
103 Volodar Street, Yaroslav

#### Institutes for Mechanization of Agriculture

57. Azov-Chernomorsk (Black Sea) Institute for Mechan-  
ization of Agriculture  
Rostov Region, Eerblud Station, Zernograd
58. Leningrad Institute for Mechanization of Agriculture  
5 Halturin Street, Leningrad
59. Melitopol, OGPU Institute for the Mechanization of  
Agriculture  
18 Vorovsk Street, Melitopol

Summary translation of Handbook of Schools of Higher Learning<sup>STAT</sup>  
of USSR, published in Moscow 1950, in the Russian language

60. Moscow, V. M. Molotov Institute for the Mechanization and Electrification of Agriculture  
46 New Road, Moscow
61. Saratov, M. I. Kalinin, Institute for the Mechanization of Agriculture  
60 Soviet Street, Saratov
62. Taganrog Institute for Mechanization of Agriculture  
22 Chehov Street, Taganrog
63. Kharkof Institute of the Mechanization of Agriculture  
45 Stalin Avenue, Kharkof
64. Chelyabinsk Institute for the Mechanization of Agriculture  
38 Red Street, Chelyabinsk
65. Kiev Institute of Hydromelioration  
37 Reiter Street, Kiev
66. Moscow, V. R. Williams Institute of Hydromelioration  
19 Pryanishnikov Street, Moscow 8
67. Moscow Institute of Soil Conservation  
15 Kazakov Street, Moscow
68. Novochoerkassk Institute of Engineering and Melioration  
101 Pushkin Street, Novochoerkassk
69. Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Mechanization of Agriculture  
29 Geachers' Street, Tashkent
70. All-Union Agriculture Institute of Education by Correspondence  
Building 12, Listvenich Street, Moscow 8
71. Vologda Milk Institute  
2 Shmidt Avenue, Milk Village, Vologda

The Main Administration of the Higher Schools of Learning for Economics:

#### Institutes of Economics

Faculties: Commercial Economics, Agricultural Economics, Grade Economics, Finance and Credit. Statistics. City Economy

1. Azerbaidzhan, K. Marx State Institute of Peoples Economy  
16 Kiron Avenue, Baku
2. Byelorussian, V. V. Kuibishev State Institute of Peoples Economy  
17 Myasnik Street, Minsk
3. Kuibishev Planning Institute  
194 Young Guards Street, Kuibishev



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Summary translation of Handbook of Schools of Higher Learning  
of USSR, published in Moscow 1950, in the Russian language:

4. Leningrad, Planning Institute  
7-A Mesler Lane, Leningrad
5. Moscow State Institute of Economics  
41 Zatsep Street, Moscow
6. Moscow, G. V. Plehanov Institute of Peoples Economy  
28 Stremyan Lane, Moscow
7. Moscow Institute of Economy and Statistics  
14 B. Svin Lane, Moscow
8. Saratov Institute of Economics  
11 Revolution Square, Saratov
9. Moscow Correspondence Institute of Statistics  
House #35/5 Kirpich (Brick) Street, Moscow

#### Institutes of Finance and Economy

Faculties: Finance and Economy, Economical Planning, Credit and Economy, Discounting

1. Irkutsk Institute of Finance and Economy  
11 Lenin Street, Irkutsk
2. Kazan Institute of Finance and Economy  
4 Butler Street, Kazan
3. Kiev Institute of Finance and Economy  
2 Andreev Lane, Kiev
4. Leningrad Institute of Finance and Economy  
30-32, Griboedov Canal, Leningrad
5. Moscow Institute of Finance  
30 Yaroslav Road, Serkov Hill, Moscow
6. Odessa Institute of Credit and Finances  
1 Dzerzhinsky Street, Odessa
7. Rostov Institute of Finance and Economy  
77 Engels Street, Rostov-on-the-Don
8. Tashkent Institute of Finance and Economy  
94 Uzbekistan Street, Tashkent
9. All-Union Correspondence Institute of Finance  
8 Kuibishev Street, Moscow

#### Institutes of Economic Trade

Faculties: Economic Trade, Discounting, Technology, Commodities

1. Leningrad, F. Engels Institute of Soviet Trade  
9 Kuznets Lane, Leningrad
2. Lvov Institute of Economic Trade  
10 Chkalov Street, Lvov
3. Moscow Institute of Soviet Cooperative Trade  
21/25 Volokolam Road, Moscow

Summary translation of Handbook of Schools of Higher Learning of USSR, published in Moscow 1950, in the Russian language: STAT

4. Kharkof Institute of Soviet Trade  
11 Gevelev Street, Kharkof
5. Samarkand, V. V. Kirbishev Institute of Soviet Trade  
47 Communist Street, Samarkand
6. All-Union Correspondence Institute of Soviet Trade  
14 Kuznets Bridge, Moscow

#### Institutes of Engineering Economy

Faculties: Machine Manufacturing, Chemistry,  
Energetics, Technical Material Supply,  
Aviation, Auto-Transport and Construct-  
ion

1. Leningrad, V. M. Molotov Institute of Engineering  
Economy  
27 Marat Street, Leningrad
2. Moscow, S. Ordzhonikidze Institute of Engineering  
Economy  
20 Podsozen Lane, Moscow
3. Kharkof Institute of Engineering Economy  
9 Lenin Avenue, Kharkof

The Main Administration of the Higher Schools of Learning for Jurisdiction:

#### Juridical Institutes

(Juridical institutes prepare law students for work in the court and prosecuting magistracy. The term of study in the stationary institutes is four years)

1. Alma-Ata Juridical Institute  
57 Chaikovsky Street, Alma-Ata
2. Kazan Juridical Institute  
31-7 K. Marx Street, Kazan
3. Leningrad Juridical Institute  
7-9 University Wharf, Leningrad
4. Moscow Juridical Institute  
11 Gertsen Street, Moscow
5. Minsk Juridical Institute  
4 Academy Street, Minsk
6. Sverdlovsk Juridical Institute  
2-6 Malishev Street, Sverdlovsk
7. Saratov Juridical Institute  
45 M. Gorky Street, Saratov
8. Tashkent Juridical Institute  
10 Sheihantaur Thoroughfare, Navoi Street, Tashkent
9. Kharkof Juridical Institute  
77 Pushkin Street, Kharkof

Summary translation of Handbook of Schools of Higher Learning STAT  
of USSR, published in Moscow 1950, in the Russian language:

- 10. All-Union Juridical Correspondence Institute  
11 Gertsen Street, Moscow

Branches of VUZE (All-Union Juridical Correspondence Institute)

- 1. Alma-Ata, 14 March 8th Street
- 2. Ashabad, 63 May 1st Street
- 3. Baku, 2 Dzhaferi Dzhafardi
- 4. Vilnius, 1 Cnyadetsky Street
- 5. Vladivostok, Council House
- 6. Gorky, 17 Sverdlov Street
- 7. Dzardzhikav, 25 Stalin Avenue
- 8. Erevan, & Ameryan Street
- 9. Irkutsk, 6 Zhelyzbov Street
- 10. Kazan, 31-7 Karl Marx Street
- 11. Kiev, Bordan Khmelnytsky Street, Regional Court
- 12. Kishinev, 44 Pirogov Street
- 13. Kuibishev, 60 Revolution Square
- 14. Leningrad, 9 International
- 15. Moscow, 3 Prodol Lane
- 16. Minsk, 4 Academy Street
- 17. Novosibirsk, 12 Red Avenue
- 18. Odessa, 3 Pushkin Street
- 19. Rostov-on-the-Don, 32 Kirov Avenue
- 20. Riga, 9 Rainis Boulevard
- 21. Saratov, 45 M. Gorky Street
- 22. Sverdlovsk, 2-A Malishev Street
- 23. Stalinabad, 3 Putovsky Street
- 24. Simferopol, 3 Lenin Street
- 25. Tashkent, 10 Sheihantaur Thoroughfare, Navoi Street
- 26. Tibilissi, 32 Atarbekov Street
- 27. Ufa, 1 Matrosov Street
- 28. Frunze, 36 Dzerzhinsky Street
- 29. Kharkov, 77 Pushkin Street
- 30. Chkolov, 25 Volodarsky Street

STAT

Summary translation of Handbook of Schools of Higher Learning of USSR, published in Moscow 1950, in the Russian language:

In the Correspondence Juridical Institutes study continues without break. The term of study is five years.

A person graduating from VUZE receives a diploma and the same rights as the graduates from the stationary juridical institutes.

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Part III

Higher Schools of Learning of Other Ministries and Departments:

Ministry of Agriculture of USSR:

Institutes of Zootechnics and Veterinary

Specialties: Zootechnics and Veterinary, Horse Raising

1. Alma-Ata Zooveterinarian Institute  
46 Arich Street, Alma-Ata
2. Boor-Mongolian Zooveterinarian Institutes  
18 Kalandarashvil Street, Ulan-Ude
3. Voronezh Zooveterinarian Institute  
26 Ordzhonikidze, Voronezh
4. Vitebsk Veterinarian Institute  
21-11 Veterinarian Street, Vitebsk
5. Georgian Zooveterinarian Institute  
15 Mar Street, Tbilissi
6. Erevan Zooveterinarian Institute  
128 Nalbandyan Street, Erevan
7. Kazan N. E. Bauman Veterinarian Institute  
2-5 Ershov Field, Kazan
8. Kiev Veterinarian Institute  
159 B. Vailkovsky, Kiev
9. Leningrad Veterinarian Institute  
5 Chernigov Street, Leningrad
10. Lithuanian Veterinarian Academy  
18 Gilzhes Street, Kannas
11. Lvov Veterinarian Institute  
67 Kohanovsky Street, Lvov
12. Moscow Zootechnical Institute of Horse Raising  
Golitsino Station, Byelorussian Railroad
13. Moscow Zooveterinarian Academy  
Kuzmink Village, Untomsk District, Moscow Region
14. Moscow, K. A. Gimipyazev, Order of Lenin Agricultural Academy  
51 New Road, Moscow 8

Summary translation of Handbook of Schools of Higher Learning of USSR, published in Moscow 1950, in the Russian language:

15. Novocherkassk Zooveterinarian Institute of the First Cavalry  
35 Podtelkov Avenue, Rostov Region, Novocherkassk
16. Omsk Veterinarian Institute  
64 October Street, Omsk
17. Saratov Zooveterinarian Institute  
220 B Sadov Street, Saratov
18. Troitsky Veterinarian Institute, Chelyabinsk Region.  
Prosveshchenia (Education) Street
19. Kharkof Veterinarian Institute  
37 Sumsk Street, Kharkof
20. Kharkof Institutes of Zootechnics  
1 Lozovenk Platform, Kharkof

Ministry of the Fish Industries:

Institute of the Fish Industries

Faculties: Gechnology, Commercial Fishing,  
Mechanics

1. Astrahan Gechnical Institute of Fish Industries and Economy.  
10 Boldin Road, Astrahan
2. Moscow, A. I. Mikoyan, Institute of Fish Industries and Economy  
2A, Pryanishnikov Street, Moscow
3. Murmansk Highest Nautical School  
19 Shmidt Street, Murmansk

Ministry of Communications of USSR:

Institutes of Railroad Transport

1. Faculty of Mechanics  
Specialty - Mechanics in Railroad Transport
2. Faculty of Building  
Specialty - Construction of Railroads
3. Faculty of Energetics  
Specialties: Energetics in Railroad Transport;  
Electrical Transport
4. Faculty of Operations  
Specialty - Operation of Railroads
5. Faculty of Bridges and Tunnels  
Specialty - Bridges and Tunnels
6. Faculty of Industrial Transport  
Specialty - Industrial Transport
7. Correspondence Division - in all specialties of the  
Institute including Bridges and Tunnels and Industrial  
Transport

Summary translation of Handbook of Schools of Higher Learning of USSR, published in Moscow 1950, in the Russian language:

8. Evening Division

Specialties: Operation of railroads; Mechanics of Railroad Transport; Building of Railroads; Energetics of Railroads

1. Dnepropetrovsk L. M. Kaganovitch Institute of Engineers of Railroad Transport  
15 Sevastopol, Dnepropetrovsk
2. Leningrad Academician V. N. Raztsev Institute of Engineers of Railroad Transport of the Order of Lenin  
5 International Avenue, Leningrad
3. Leningrad Electro Technical Institute of Engineers of Signal Communication of Railroad Transport  
7 Gorki, Leningrad
4. Moscow J. V. Stalin, of the Order of Lenin Institute of Engineers of Railroad Transport  
15 Obraztsov Street, Moscow
5. Moscow F. E. Dzensinsk Electro Mechanical Institute of Engineers of Railroad Transport of the Order of the Workers' Red Banner  
26 Novo Sushchevsk, Moscow
6. The Moscow Transport-Economics Institute,  
19 Ambulator Alley, Moscow
7. Novosibirsk Institute of Military Engineers of Railroad Transport  
20 Soviet, Novosibirsk
8. Rostov Institute of Engineers of Railroad Transport  
Novgorod, Rostov-on-the-Don
9. Tashkent Institute of Engineers of Railroad Transport  
1 Oboron, Tashkent
10. Tbilissi V. J. Benin, Institute of Engineers of Railroad Transport  
138 Plekhanoba Street, Tbilissi
11. Tomsk Electro Mechanical Institute of Engineers of Railroad Transport  
Lenin Avenue 41, Tomsk
12. Khabarovsk Institute of Engineers of Railroad Transport  
128 Khabarasoba Street, Khabarovsk
13. Kharokov S. M. Kuroba Institute of Engineers of Railroad Transport  
7 Minina Street, Gorki

Admiralty of the River Fleet

1. Faculty of Water Ways and Ports  
Specialty - Water Ways and Ports

Summary translation of Handbook of Schools of Higher Learning<sup>STAT</sup>  
of USSR, published in Moscow 1950, in the Russian language:

2. Faculty of Transport Hoist, Construction and Highway Machines  
Specialty - Transport Hoist, Construction and Highway Machines
3. Faculty of Ship Machines and Mechanisms  
Specialty - Ship Machines and Mechanisms
4. Faculty of Economics and Organization of Water Transport  
Specialty - Economics and Organization of Water Transport
5. Faculty of Ship Construction  
Specialty - Ship Building
6. Correspondence Division - In all specialties except Ship Building

#### Institutes of Water Transportation

1. Gorky Institute of Engineers of Water Transport  
7 Minina Street, Gorky
2. The Leningrad Institute of Engineers of Water Transport  
5/7 Dunaburgsk, Leningrad

#### Admiralty of the Sea Fleet

1. Faculty of Ship Mechanics  
Specialty - Ship Machines and Mechanisms
2. Faculty of Operations  
Specialty - Operations of Water Transport
3. Faculty of Ship Building  
Specialty - Ship Building
4. Faculty of Toremechanism  
Specialty - Transport Hoist, Construction and Highway Machines
5. Faculty of River Ways and Ports  
Specialty - Water Ways and Ports
6. Faculty of Economics  
Specialty - Economics of the Organization of Water Transport
7. Correspondence Division - In all specialties of the Institute

#### The Higher Schools of Seafaring

1. Vladivostok Higher School of Seafaring  
50-A Verkhan Portov, Vladivostok
2. Leningrad Higher School of Seafaring  
15-A Kosa Line, Vasilevsky Ostrov, Leningrad

Summary translation of Handbook of Schools of Higher Learning  
of USSR, published in Moscow 1950, in the Russian language: STAT

3. Odessa Higher School of Seafaring  
13 Didrakhson Street, Odessa
4. The Odessa Institute of Engineers of the Sea Fleet  
34 Meshnikov Street, Odessa

Main Division of the North Sea Ways in the Soviet of the Min-  
istries of the USSR:

1. The Leningrad Admiral S. O. Makaroza Higher Arctic  
Sea School  
5 Zanevsky Avenue, Ma Okhta, Leningrad
1. Faculty of Hydrographics  
Specialty - Hydrographics
2. Faculty of Hydrometeorology  
Specialty - Oceanography
3. Faculty of Marine Navigation  
Specialty - Marine Navigation
4. Correspondence Division in specialties: Hydro-  
graphics; Oceanography; Meteorology

Ministry of Signal Communication of the USSR:

Institutes of Signal Communication

1. The Leningrad Bonsh-Bruevina Electro-Technical In-  
stitute of Signal Communication  
61 Moika, Leningrad
2. The Moscow Electro-Technical Institute of Signal  
Communication  
109 A Aviamotor, Moscow
1. Faculty of Radio Technique  
Specialty - Radio Technique
2. Faculty of Electro Communication  
Specialties: Electrical Communication; Electro  
Mechanics of Communication
3. Faculty of Engineering Economics  
Specialty - Economics in Organization of Commun-  
ication
4. Night Division in specialties: Radio Technique
3. The Odessa Electro Technical Institute of Signal  
Communication  
61 Komsolmol'sk, Odessa
4. The All-Union Correspondence Electro Technical In-  
stitute of Signal Communication  
109-A Aviamotor, Moscow



Summary translation of Handbook of Schools of Higher Learning of USSR, published in Moscow 1950, in the Russian language:

The Main Division of the Civil Air Fleet of the USSR:

The Kiev K. E. Voroshilov Institute of the Civil Air Fleet  
103/B Field Street, Kiev

It has a Correspondence Division

The Ministry of Civil Housing Construction of RSFSR:

The Kazan Institute of Engineers of Civil Construction  
65 Karl Marx Street, Kazan

1. Construction Faculty  
Specialties: Industrial and Civil Construction;  
Production of Departments and Details

The Moscow City Executive Committee:  
The Moscow Construction Institute of the Moscow City Executive Committee  
8 Sluice Wharf Street, Moscow

1. Construction Faculty  
Specialties: Industrial and Civil Construction;  
City Construction and Economy
2. The Sanitary Technical Faculty  
Specialties: City Supply and Canal Building;  
Thermo-Gas Supply and Ventilation
3. Mechanical Faculty  
Specialty - Transport Lift; Construction and Highway Machines
4. Evening Division  
Specialties: Industrial and Civil Construction;  
Water Supply and Canal Building;  
Thermo-Gas Supply and Ventilation;  
Transportation Lifts and Construction Highway Machines

The Ministry of City Construction of the USSR:

Architectural Institutes and Industrial Art Schools

Faculties: Decorative Catalogue; Architectural decorative Modeling and Collection of Stone. Artistic Collection of Wood; Artistic Collection of Metals; Architectural Decorative Ceramics; Artistic Weaving and Linen

1. The Moscow Architectural Institute, 11 Zhdanov Street, Moscow
2. Moscow Higher Industrial Art School (Previously Stroganovsky) 15/17 Large Spassk Street, Moscow
3. Leningrad Higher Industrial Art School (B. Shtiglits) (Division in affairs of Architecture in the Soviet of the Ministry RSFSR, 95 Solyan Lane, Leningrad

Summary translation of Handbook of Schools of Higher Learning of USSR, published in Moscow 1950, in the Russian language: STAT

The Ministry of Cinematography of USSR:

#### Institutes of Cinematography

1. The All-Union Garment Union of Cinematography  
1-6 Street of the Textile Workers  
VSXV Square, Moscow

Faculties: Actor; Operator; Scenarists; Artistic,  
Economical and Screen Star

2. The Kiev Institute of Cinema Engineers  
14 Red Army Street, Kiev
3. Leningrad Institute of Cinema Engineers  
13 Street of Truth, Leningrad

Committee in Affairs of Art in the Soviet of the Ministry of USSR and Committees and Division in Affairs of Art in the Soviet in the Ministry of United Republics:

#### Conservatories

Faculties: Fortepiano, Organ, Orchestration, Vocal (with an Evening Department), Theoretical Composition (with a Department of Historical Theoretics), and the Directorate with Departments: Opera, Symphonic and Choral), Department in Preparation of Opera Directors, A Correspondence Division in Specialties: Fortepiano, Instrument Orchestration, History and Theory of Music, Department in Preparation of Teachers of Chorography

1. Baku Izeor Gadzhibekov Government Conservatory (Division in Affairs of the Soviet Ministry of Azerbaidzhan SSR).  
98 Dmitrov Street, Baku
2. Alma-Ata Government Conservatory (a Division in the Affairs of Art of the Soviet Ministry of Kazakh SSR)  
64-A Stalin Avenue, Alma-Ata
3. Minsk Government Conservatory (a Division in the Affairs of Art of the Soviet in the Ministry of BSSR)  
17 Freedom Square, Minsk
4. Vilnus Government Conservatory (a Division in Affairs of Art in the Soviet Ministry of Lithuania SSR)  
38 Gedim: N Street, Vilnus
5. Gorky Government Conservatory (this is a committee in Affairs of Art in the Soviet in the Ministry of RSFSR)  
40 Piskunov Street, Gorky
6. Erevan Komitas Government Conservatory (a Division in the Affairs of Art in the Soviet in the Ministry of Armenian SSR)  
44 Spandaryan Street, Erevan

Summary translation of Handbook of Schools of Higher Learning<sup>STAT</sup>  
of USSR, published in Moscow 1950, in the Russian language:

7. Kazan Government Conservatory (a Division in the Affairs of Art in the Soviet in the Ministry of the Tartar ASSR)  
1 Pushkin Street, Kazan
8. Kiev Order of P. I. Chaikovsky Leningrad Government Conservatory (Committee in the Affairs of Art in the Soviet Ministry of Ukrainian SSR)  
38 Vornoshilov Street, Kiev
9. Leningrad Order of N. A. Rimsky-Korsikov Leningrad Government Conservatory (Committee in the Affairs of Art in the Soviet Ministry USSR)  
3 Theater Square, Leningrad
10. Lvov N. V. Lisenko Government Conservatory, (Committee in Affairs of the Soviet of the Ministry of Ukrainian SSR)  
7 Horushin Street, Lvov
11. Kishenev Government Conservatory (a Division in Affairs of Art of the Soviet in the Ministry of Moldavia SSR)  
39 Pirogov Street, Kishenev
12. Moscow Order of Lenin P. J. Chaikovsky Government Conservatory (Committee in the Affairs of Art in the Soviet in the Ministry of USSR)  
13 Gertsen Street, Moscow
13. The Odessa Government Conservatory (Committee in Affairs of Art in the Soviet of the Ministry Ukrainian SSR)  
63 Ostroviadov Street, Odessa
14. The Government Conservatory Latvian SSR (Division in Affairs of Art in the Soviet Ministry of the Latvian SSR)  
23 Rainis Boulevard, Riga
15. Saratov L. V. Sobinov Government Conservatory (Committee in the Affairs of Art in the Soviet of the Ministry of SPS)  
1 Kirov Street, Saratov
16. Tallin Government Conservatory (Division in the Affairs of Art of the Soviet in the Ministry of Moldavia SSR)  
3 Karl Marx Street, Tallin
17. Tashkent Government Conservatory (a Division in the Affairs of Art of the Soviet in the Ministry of Uzbek SSR)  
31 Pushkin Street, Tashkent
18. Tbilissi V. Saradzhishvil Government Conservatory (Division in the Affairs of Art in the Soviet of the Ministry of Georgian SSR)  
8 Griboedor Street, Tbilissi
19. Ural M. P. Musorgsky Government Conservatory (Committee in the Affairs of Art in the Soviet in the Ministry of RSFSR)  
26 Lenin Street, Sverdlovsk

Summary translation of Handbook of Schools of Higher Learning of USSR, published in Moscow 1950, in the Russian language:

20. Harkov Government Conservatory (Committee in the Affairs of Art of the Soviet in the Ministry of Ukrainian SSR)  
13 Tevelev Square, Harkov
21. Government Vnesiny Music Training Institute (Committee in the Affairs of Art in the Soviet in the Ministry USSR)  
30 Vorovsky Street, Moscow

#### Theatrical Institutes

Faculties: Actor, Director (with Departments in Direction of Dramatics, Theatrics, Musical Theatrics, Director of Ballet Masters, Movie Actors (with a Correspondence Division and National Studios)

1. Baku Government Theatrical Institute  
1 Trade Lane, Baku
2. Byelo Russian Government Theatrical Institute  
5 Pushkin Street, Minsk
3. Government A. V. Lunarsky Institute of Theatrical Art  
Sobinov Lane, Moscow
4. Georgian Shota Rustavel Government Theatrical Institute  
21 Shota Rustavel Avenue, Tbilissi
5. Erevan Government Theatrical Institute  
93 Stalin Street, Erevan
6. Kiev Karpenko-Kargo Government Institute  
37-M Vasilkovsky Street, Kiev
7. Leningrad A. M. Ostrovsky Theatrical Institute  
34 Mossy Street, Leningrad
8. Riga Government Theatrical Institute  
10 Communitarian Boulevard, Riga
9. Tashkent Government Institute of Theatrical Art  
75 Shelkovich Street, Tashkent
10. M. S. Shepkin Theatrical School in the Government Academical Little Theatre  
6 Neglin Street, Moscow
11. E. V. Shukin Theatrical School in the E. Bachtongov Government Theatre  
12-A Bachtongov Street, Moscow
12. Harkov Government Theatrical Institute  
34 Sum Street, Harkov
13. V. I. Nemirovich - Danchenko Studio-School in the M. Gorky Moscow Art Theatre  
3A Artistic Theater Thoroughfare, Moscow

(Footnote: No students will be entered in the 1950-1951 school year in the Riga Government Theatrical Institute.)

STAT

Summary translation of Handbook of Schools of Higher Learning  
of USSR, published in Moscow 1950, in the Russian language:

### Art Schools

Faculties: Decorative and Monumental Painting with studios of Decorative and Monumental Painting and Mosaics; Miniature Painting; Theater Decorative Painting; Graphic Arts with Departments of Graphic Arts and Artistic Planning of Books; Advertising and Artistic Literature Work; Artistic Textiles with Departments of: Artistic and Decorative Cloths, Artistic Costumes; Decorative Planning with Departments of: Garden and Park Planning, Interior Planning; Artistic and Monumental Sculpture with Departments of: Artistic Metal Work, Artistic Ceramics, Artistic Glasswork.

1. Vilnus Art Institute  
4 Onos Street, Vilnus
2. Government Academy of Art of the Latvian SSR  
13 Communitarian Boulevard, Riga
3. Erevan Government Art Institute  
104 Ahovyana Street, Erevan
4. Institute of Painting, Sculpture and Architecture,  
Jerepin Academy of Arts of USSR  
17 University Quay, Leningrad
5. The Kaunas Government Institute of Applied and De-  
corative Art  
Dzhuolu Kalnas Street, Jaunas
6. The Kiev Government Institute  
20 Vosnesinski Slope, Kiev
7. Lvov Government Institute of Applied and Decorative  
Art  
47 Snopkov Street, Lvov
8. The Moscow Government Art Institute of V. J. Seukova  
Academy of Art of the USSR  
30 Comrade Corner, Moscow
9. Moscow Institute of Applied and Decorative Art  
42-6 Auxen, Baltic Village, Moscow
10. Talin Government Institute of Applied Art  
11 Tarteuts Road, Talin
11. Tarteutsk Government Institute  
16 Heydemen Street, Tertu
12. Tbilissi Academy of Art  
22 Griboedov Street, Tbilissi
13. The Kharkof Government Art Institute  
Red Banner Street Kharkof

Summary translation of Handbook of Schools of Higher Learning of USSR, published in Moscow 1950, in the Russian language: STAT

### Union of Soviet Authors' Literary Institutes

The Moscow A. M. Gorky Literary Institute  
25 Tver Boulevard, Moscow

Specialties: Prose, Poetry, Critiques, Dramatics

Committee in the Affairs of Cultural Instructive Institutes  
in the Soviet of Ministries of RSFSR

### Library Institutes

1. N. K. Krupskoy Leningrad Government Library Institute  
4 Palatial Quay, Leningrad

Specialties: Library Science, Bibliographics, Library Bibliographics in Children's Literature and in Library Work with children. Correspondence and Evening Department in all of these specialties.

2. V.M. Molotov Moscow Government Library Institute, Platform of the Left Shore, October Railroad

Specialties: Library Science, Bibliographics, Library Bibliographics in Children's Literature and in Library Work with Children, Teacher of Special Discipline for Cultural Library School, Correspondence and Evening Department in all of the specialties, Committee in the Affairs of Culture.

### Library Schools in the Soviet Ministry of the Ukrainian SSR:

The Kharkof Library Institute  
4 Boursats Slope, Kharkof

Specialties: Library Sciences, Bibliographics, Children's and Juvenile Libraries

### Ministry of Public Health

#### Medical Institutes

Specialties: Medicals, Pediatrics, Sanitation Hygienics, Pharmaceutics

- ✓ 1. The Azerbaidzhan Medical Institute, Ministry of Health of Azerbaidzhan SSR  
11/13 Karganov Street, Baku
- ✓ 2. Archangel Medical Institute, Ministry of Public Health, RSFSR  
84 Vineyard Street, Archangel
- ✓ 3. Astrahan Medical Institute  
12 Kamishin Street, Astrahan
4. Ashabad Medical Institute  
10 New Street, Ashabad

STAT

Summary translation of Handbook of Schools of Higher Learning  
of USSR, published in Moscow 1950, in the Russian language:

5. Baslkir Medical Institute of the Fifteen-Year VLKSM,  
47 Frunze Street, Ufa ✓
6. The Byelorussian Medical Institute ✓  
10 Fire Street, Minsk
7. Venitsa Medical Institute ✓  
57 Lenin Avenue, Venitsa
8. Batevsk Medical Institute  
5 Wing Street, Batevsk
9. Voronezh Medical Institute  
23 Revolution Avenue, Voronezh ✓
10. Gorky Medical Institute  
1/10 Zhdanov Street, Gorky
11. Daghestan Medical Institute  
31 Levanev Street, Mahachkala ✓
12. Dnieper Petrovsk Medical Institute  
9 Dzerzhinsk Street, Dnieper Petrovsk
13. The Erevan Medical Institute ✓  
1 Kirov Street, Erevan
14. Ivanovo Medical Institute  
8-12 December 12th Street, Ivanovo
15. Izhevsk Medical Institute  
199 Revolution Street, Izhevsk
16. Irkutsk Medical Institute  
20 Bank of Angar, Irkutsk
17. Kazan Medical Institute  
13 University Street, Kazan
18. Kazakh Medical Institute of V. N. Molotov  
96 Young People's League Street, Alma-Ata
19. Karagandinsk Medical Institute  
City of Karaganda
20. A. A. Bogomdlts Kiev Medical Institute of the Order  
of the Red Sign of Labor  
13 Shevchenko Street, Kiev
21. Kishinev Medical Institute  
165 Lenin Street, Kishinev
22. Krasnoyarsk Medical Institute  
7 Lomoasov Street, Krasnoyarsk
23. The J. V. Stalin Crimean Medical Institute  
5/7 Lenin Boulevard, Simferopol
24. The Red Army Kuban Medical Institute  
4 Sedin Street, Krasnodar
25. Kuibishev Medical Institute  
151 Cooperative, Kuibishev

Summary translation of Handbook of Schools of Higher Learning<sup>STAT</sup>  
of USSR, published in Moscow 1950, in the Russian language:

26. Kursk Medical Institute  
3 Karl Marx Street, Kursk
27. The J. V. Pavlov Leningrad Medical Institute  
6/8 L. Tolstov, Leningrad
28. Leningrad Sanitation and Hygienics Medical Institute  
1/3 Kurakin Street, Leningrad
29. Leningrad Medical Pediatrics Institute  
2 Litovsk, Leningrad
30. Lvov Medical Institute  
71 Baker Street, Lvov
31. The Molotov Medical Institute  
13 Karl Marx Street, Molotov
32. The First Moscow Medical Institute of the Order of  
Lenin  
6 B. Pirogouvsy Street, Moscow
33. The Second Moscow J. V. Stalin Medical Institute  
1 M. Pirogouvsy Street, Moscow
34. Moscow Medical Institute of the Ministry of Public  
Health in the RSFSR  
10 B. Georgian Street, Moscow
35. Novosibirsk Medical Institute  
58 Red Avenue, Novosibirsk
36. The Odessa Medical Institute  
2 Balihovsk Corner, Odessa
37. Omsk Medical Institute  
9 Lenin Street, Omsk
38. Rostov Medical Institute  
38 Nahichavansk, Rostov-on-the-Don
39. Samarkand Medical Institute  
17 M. Gorky Boulevard, Samarkand
40. Saratov Medical Institute  
5 Revolution Square, Saratov
41. The North Osetin Medical Institute  
1 Butirin Street, Dzauzhikau
42. Sverdlovsk Medical Institute  
Commune Square, Sverdlovsk
43. Smolensk Medical Institute  
3 Proletariat Street, Smolensk
44. Stavropol Medical Institute  
Stavropol Region
45. Stalinabad Medical Institute  
104 Kirov Street, Stalinabad



Summary translation of Handbook of Schools of Higher Learning<sup>STAT</sup>  
of USSR, published in Moscow 1950, in the Russian language

46. Stalingrad Medical Institute  
Beketovk Street, Stalingrad
47. Stalin Medical Institute  
57 Artem Street, Stalino
48. Stanislav Medical Institute  
7 Karp&nsk Street, Stalino
49. Taslkent V. M. Molotov Medical Institute  
85 Karl Marx Street, Taslkent
50. Tbilissi Medical Institute  
16 Melakeshvil Street, Tbilissi
51. The Tomsk V. M. Molotov Medical Institute  
1 Timiryazev Lane, Tomsk
52. Frunze Medical Institute  
1 Boroshilov Street, Frunze
53. Khabordvsk Medical Institute  
34 Karl Marx Street, Khavorovsk
54. The Kharkof Medical Institute  
39 Sum Street, Kharkof
55. Chelyabinsk Medical Institute  
35 Commune Street, Chelyabinsk
56. Chernovitsi Medical Institute  
5 Theatre Square, Chernovitsi
57. Chkalov Medical Institute  
26 Communitarian Passage, Chkalov
58. Yaroslav Medical Institute  
5 Revolution Street, Yaroslav

Medical Institutes of Stomatology

Specialty: Stomatology

1. Irkutsk Medical Institutes of Stomatology  
4 Second Red Army, Irkutsk
2. Kiev Medical Institutes of Stomatology  
44-A Artem Street, Kiev
3. Leningrad Medical Institute of Stomatology  
58 Lavaroff Street, Leningrad
4. Molotov Medical Institute of Stomatology  
48 Lenin Street, Wolotov
5. Moscow Medical Institute of Stomatology  
18 Kalyaev Street, Moscow
6. The Kharkof Medical Institute of Stomatology  
30 Pushkin Street, Kharkof

Summary translation of Handbook of Schools of Higher Learning of USSR, published in Moscow 1950, in the Russian language:

#### Pharmaceutical Institutes

Specialties: Pharmaceutics, Engineer Micro-Biology, Chemical Technology

1. Dnepropetrovsk Pharmaceutical Institute  
4 October Square, Dnepropetrovsk
2. The Leningrad Chemical Pharmaceutical Institute  
4 Popov Street, Leningrad
3. Molotov Pharmaceutical Institute  
30 Communist Street, Molotov
4. Moscow Pharmaceutical Institute  
13 Nikitsk Boulevard, Moscow
5. Odessa Pharmaceutical Institute  
17 Red Guard Street, Odessa
6. Pyatigorsk Pharmaceutical Institute  
Soviet Avenue, Pyatigorsk
7. Tashkent Pharmaceutical Institute  
85 Karl Marx Street, Tashkent
8. Kharkov Pharmaceutical Institute  
12 Melnikov Street, Kharkov

#### Committees in the Affairs of Physical Culture and Sport

##### Institutes and Schools of Physical Culture

Specialty: Physical Culture

1. Azerbaidzhan S. M. Kirov Government Institute of Physical Culture  
25 Red Army Street, Baku
2. Byelorussian Government Institute of Physical Culture of the Order of Labor's Red Sign  
9 Pushkin Street, Minsk
3. The J. V. Stalin Government Central Institute of Physical Culture of the Order of Lenin  
18 Kazakov Street, Moscow
4. The P. F. Lesgraft Government Institute of Physical Culture of the Order of Lenin and the Order of the Red Sign  
35 Decembrist Street, Leningrad
5. Erevan Government Institute of Physical Culture  
124 Knunyants Street, Erevan
6. Kazakh Government Institute of Physical Culture  
22 Soviet, Alma-Ata
7. Kiev Government Institute of Physical Culture  
1 Zalivchev Street, Kiev
8. Latvian Government Institute of Physical Culture  
3 Kalku Street, Riga

Summary translation of Handbook of Schools of Higher Learning of USSR, published in Moscow 1950, in the Russian language: STAT

9. Lithuanian Government Institute of Physical Culture  
10 Sport Street, Kunas
10. Lvov Government Institute of Physical Culture  
11 Kostuslko Street, Lvov
11. Tbilissi Government Institute of Physical Culture  
2 The Descent of the 300 Aragonians, Tbilissi

#### School of Trainers

Specialty - Sport (Specializations: Gymnastics; Track; Skiing; Games; Swimming; Wrestling and Weight Lifting; Boxing; Bicycle Sports; Fencing.)

1. J. V. Stalin School of Trainers in the Government Central Institute of Physical Culture in the Order of Lenin  
18 Kaza-Kov Street, Moscow
2. School of Trainers in the Leningrad Institute of Physical Culture of the Order of Lenin and the Order of the Red Sign of Lesgafta  
35 Decembrist Street, Leningrad
3. School of Trainers in the Kiev Institute of Physical Culture  
1 Zalivchev Street, Kiev

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR

Institute of International Relations, 53 Metrostrovsk, Moscow

Footnote: 13 Book of References

Ministries of Education of the Soviet

Specialties: Russian Language and Literature: Khakhas Language and Literature, History, Mathematics, Geography, Natural Sciences and Chemistry, Pre-School Pedagogics, Psychology and School Pedagogics, Psychology and School Hygiene, Study of Defectives, Physical Education and Sport in a School, English Language, French Language, Spanish Language. Correspondence Division in all of the specialties except School Pedagogy and Psychology, Study of Defectives, Physical Education, Sport in School, English, French and Spanish Languages.

#### Institutes of Pedagogy

1. Abakan Institute of Pedagogy  
Khakass-Autonomous Region  
47 October Street, Abakan
2. Azerbaidzhan Institute of Pedagogy  
39 Shaumyan Street, Baku
3. Abaya Alma-Ata Institute of Pedagogy  
28 Soviet Street, Alma-Ata

Summary translation of Handbook of Schools of Higher Learning of USSR, published in Moscow 1950, in the Russian language: STAT

4. Archangelsk Institute of Pedagogy  
4 Petrograd Avenue, Archangel
5. Astrahan Institute of Pedagogy  
1 Shaumyan Street, Astrahan
6. Ashabad Institute of Pedagogy  
Keshe Garden, Ashabad
7. Barnaul Institute of Pedagogy  
124 Krupsk Street, Barnaul
8. Batume Shota Rustavel Institute of Pedagogy  
35 Ninashvil Street, Batume
9. Bashkir K. A. Timiryazev Institute of Pedagogy  
11 Gogol Street, Ufa
10. Blagoveshensk Institute of Pedagogy  
78 Lenin Street, Khabarov Territory, Blagoves Lensk
11. Boor-Mongolian D. Banzarov Institute of Pedagogy  
11 Ranzhurov Street, Ulan-Ude
12. Buhara S. Ordzhonikidze Institute of Pedagogy  
2 Stalin Street, Buhara
13. Bilnus Institute of Pedagogy  
22-9 Gedimin Street, Vilnus
14. Vinitsa Institute of Pedagogy  
12 Gogol Street, Vinitsa
15. Vitebsk Institute of Pedagogy  
33 Pushkin Street, Vitebsk
16. Vladivostok Institute of Pedagogy  
37-41 China Street, Vladivostok
17. Vladimir P. I. Lebedev-Polyandsky Institute of Pedagogy  
1 May 1st Street, Vladimir
18. Vologda V. M. Molotov Institute of Pedagogy  
6 Mayakovsky Street, Vologda
19. Voronezh M. N. Pokrovsky Institute of Pedagogy  
86 Lenin Street, Voronezh
20. Voroshilovgrad T. G. Shevchenko Institute of Pedagogy  
1 New Light Street, Voroshilovgrad
21. Gomel V. P. Chkalov Institute of Pedagogy  
167 Kirov Street, Gomel
22. Gori Institute of Pedagogy  
27 Chavchavadze Street, Gori
23. Gorky A. M. Institute of Pedagogy  
1 Ulyanovsk Street, Gorky

Summary translation of Handbook of Schools of Higher Learning of USSR, published in Moscow 1950 in the Russian language:

24. Grodno Institute of Pedagogy  
22 Ozheshko Street, Grodno
25. Grozny Institute of Pedagogy  
34/69 Hoah Baachidze Street, Grozny
26. Dahestan Suleiman Stalky Institute of Pedagogy  
23 Markov Street, Mahach-Kala
27. Erevan Armenian Abovyana Institute of Pedagogy  
43 Girdousi Street, Erevan
28. Erevan Russian Institute of Pedagogy  
24 Gium Street, Erevan
29. Zhitomir I. Granko Institute of Pedagogy  
11 Boulevard Street, Zhitomir
30. Zaparozhe Institute of Pedagogy  
67 K. Libknet Street, Zaporoshe
31. Ivanovo Institute of Pedagogy  
28 Soviet Street, Ivanovo
32. Irkutsk Institute of Pedagogy  
2 Zhelyabov Street, Irkutsk
33. Kabordin Institute of Pedagogy  
Zatishe Farm, Malchik
34. Kazan Institute of Pedagogy  
44 Left Bulach Street, Kazan
35. Kazakh Institute of Pedagogy for Women  
113 Young Peoples League Street, Alma-Ata
36. Kaliningrad Institute of Pedagogy  
Kaliningrad
37. Kaluga Institute of Pedagogy  
4 Karakozov Street, Kaluga
38. Kamenets-Podolsk Institute of Pedagogy  
22 Shevchenko Street, Kamenets-Podolsk
39. M. I. Kalinin Institute of Pedagogy  
14-31 Uritsky Street, Kalinin
40. Kara-Kalpaksk ASSR Institute of Pedagogy  
Nikus, Kara-Kalpaksk ASSR
41. Kzyl-Orda Institute of Pedagogy  
6 Banks Street, Kzyl-Orda
42. Kiev A. M. Gorky Institute of Pedagogy  
22/24 Shevchenko Boulevard, Kiev
43. Kirghis Institute of Pedagogy  
47 Dolganovsky Street, Frenze
44. Kirovabad Gasenbek Zardob Institute of Pedagogy  
210 Azizbek Street, Kirovabad

STAT

Summary translation of Handbook of Schools of Higher Learning  
of USSR, published in Moscow 1950, in the Russian language:

45. Kirovograd Institute of Pedagogy  
1 Shevchenko Street, Kirovograd
46. Kirov V. I. Lenin Institute of Pedagogy  
111 Lenin Street, Kirov
47. Kishiner Institute of Pedagogy  
35 Pirogov Street, Kishinev
48. Komi Institute of Pedagogy  
21 Communist Street, Siktivkar
49. Kostroma N. A. Nekrasov Institute of Pedagogy  
1 Nyatnitsky Street, Kostroma
50. Krasnodar 15-Year VLKSM Institute of Pedagogy  
21 October Street, Krasnodar
51. Krasnoyarsk Institute of Pedagogy  
83 Stalin Avenue, Krasnoyarsk
52. Krivog Rog Institute of Pedagogy  
2 Ukrainian Square, Krivog Rog
53. Crimean M. V. Frunze Institute of Pedagogy  
17 Lenin Street, Simferopol
54. V. V. Kuibishev Institute of Pedagogy  
47 Golstoy Street, Kuibishev
55. Kursk Institute of Pedagogy  
8 Gold Street, Kursk
56. Kutaisi J. Gsulukidze Institute of Pedagogy  
55 Kirov Street, Kutaisi
57. Latvian Institute of Pedagogy  
29 Rainis Boulevard, Riga
58. Leninabad S. M. Kirov Institute of Pedagogy  
158 Ordzhaonikidze Street, Leninabad
59. Leninakan Institute of Pedagogy  
1 Pushkin Street, Leninakan
60. Leningrad A. I. Gertsen Institute of Pedagogy  
48 Moika Street, Leningrad
61. Leningrad M. N. Pokrovsky Institute of Pedagogy  
26 Small Landing Street, Leningrad
62. Lvov Institute of Pedagogy  
15 Dvernitsky Street, Lvov
63. Magnitogorsk Institute of Pedagogy  
Pushkin Street, Magnitogorsk
64. Mari N. K. Krupsky Institute of Pedagogy  
94 Communist Street, Ioshkor-Ola, Mari ASSR
65. Melitopol Institute of Pedagogy  
1 Lening Street, Melitopol

Summary translation of Handbook of Schools of Higher Learning of USSR, published in Moscow 1950, in the Russian language STAT

66. Minsk A. M. Gorky Institute of Pedagogy  
35 Pushkin Street, Minsk
67. Mogilev Institute of Pedagogy  
39 Lenin Street, Mogilev
68. Molotov Institute of Pedagogy  
24 Karl Marx Street, Mogilev
69. Mordov A. I. Polezhaev Institute of Pedagogy  
62 Bolsheviks Street, Saransk, Mordovsk ASSR
70. Moscow City V. P. Potemkin Institute of Pedagogy  
8 Shusev Street, Moscow
71. V. I. Lenin Moscow State Institute of Pedagogy  
I. M. Prigovsky Street, Moscow
72. Moscow Regional Institute of Pedagogy  
10A Radio Street, Moscow
73. Nezhin N. V. Gogol Institute of Pedagogy  
2 Public Utilities Street, Nezhin
74. Nickolaev V. G. Belinsky Institute of Pedagogy  
24, R. Luxemburg Street, Nickolaev
75. Novozibkov Institute of Pedagogy  
11 Lenin Street, Novozibkov
76. Novosibirsk Institute of Pedagogy  
20 Young Peoples League Avenue, Novosibirsk
77. Odessa K. D. Uslinsky Institute of Pedagogy  
26 Young Peoples League Street, Odessa
78. Omsk A. M. Gorky Institute of Pedagogy  
2 International Street, Omsk
79. Orel Institute of Pedagogy  
29 Moscow Street, Orel
80. Pensa V. G. Belinsky Institute of Pedagogy  
37 Garden Street, Pensa
81. Poltava V. G. Korolenko Institute of Pedagogy  
9 Lassal Street, Poltava
82. Pskov S. M. Kirov Institute of Pedagogy  
21 Soviet Street, Pskov
83. Pyatigorsk Institute of Pedagogy  
70 Soviet Avenue, Pyatigorsk
84. Rostov Institute of Pedagogy  
79 M. Gorky Street, Rostov N/D
85. Ryazan Institute of Pedagogy  
38 Freedom Street, Ryazan
86. Samarkand A. M. Gorky Evening Institute of Pedagogy  
61 Engels Street, Samarkand

Summary translation of Handbook of Schools of Higher Learning  
of USSR, published in Moscow 1950, in the Russian language: STAT

87. Saratov Institute of Pedagogy  
14 Michurin Street, Saratov
88. Sverdlovsk Institute of Pedagogy  
2 Young Workers Wharf, Sverdlovsk
89. North-Osetin K. L. Hetagurov Institute of Pedagogy  
20 Markus Street, Dzauzhikau
90. Semipalatinsk M. K. Krupsky Institute of Pedagogy  
119 Belinsky Street, Semipalatinsk
91. Smolensk K. Marx Institute of Pedagogy  
8 Przhevalsky Street, Smolensk
92. Stavropol Institute of Pedagogy  
1 Lenin Street, Stavropol Regional
93. Stalinbad G. G. Shevchenko Institute of Pedagogy  
56 Kirov Street, Stalinabad
94. Stalingrad A. S. Serafimovich Institute of Pedagogy  
2 Academy Street, Stalingrad
95. Staliniri Institute of Pedagogy  
30 Molotov Street, Staliniri
96. Stalino Institute of Pedagogy  
49-9th Line, Stalino
97. Stalinsk Institute of Pedagogy  
7 School Street, Stalinsk, Kemerov Region
98. Sumi Institute of Pedagogy  
3 Surochin Lane, Sumi
99. Suhumi L. P. Bena Institute of Pedagogy  
21 Stalin Street, Suhumi
100. Tambov Institute of Pedagogy  
93 Soviet Street, Tambov
101. Tashkent Institute of Pedagogy  
63 Pedagogical Street, Tashkent
102. Tashkent V. G. Belinsky Evening Institute of Pedagogy  
14 Red Army Street, Tashkent
103. Tbilissi A. S. Pushkin Institute of Pedagogy  
31 Chaichavadze Street, Tbilissi
104. Tomsk Institute of Pedagogy  
60 Kiev Street, Tomsk
105. Tula Institute of Pedagogy  
7 Mendeleev Street, Tula
106. Tumen Institute of Pedagogy  
10 Semakov Street, Tumen
107. 10-Year Udmurt Autonomous Region Institute of Pedagogy  
9 Red Hero Street, Izhevsk



Summary translation of Handbook of Schools of Higher Learning<sup>STAT</sup>  
of USSR, published in Moscow 1950, in the Russian language:

108. Ulyanousk Institute of Pedagogy  
4 Ulyanov Street, Ulyanovsk
109. Uralsk A. S. Pushkin Institute of Pedagogy  
122 Soviet Street, Uralsk
110. Fergana V. M. Molotov Institute of Pedagogy  
37 Communist Street, Fergana
111. Khabarovsk Institute of Pedagogy  
66 Karl Marx Street, Khabarovsk
112. Kharkof G. S. Scovorod Institute of Pedagogy  
29 Artem Street, Kharkof
113. Herson N. K. Krupskoy Institute of Pedagogy  
3 Pastel Thoroughfare, Herson
114. Khorezmsk Institute of Pedagogy  
New Urench Uzbek SSSR
115. Chelyabinsk Institute of Pedagogy  
69 Spartak Street, Chelyabinsk
116. Cherkassi Institute of Pedagogy  
22 Karl Marx Street, Cherkassi
117. Chita Institute of Pedagogy  
140 Chkalov Street, Chita
118. V. P. Chkalov Institute of Pedagogy  
21 Soviet Street, Chkalov
119. Chuvashsk Institute of Pedagogy  
34 Karl Marx Street, Cheboksar, Chuvashsk ASSR.
120. Yakutsk Institute of Pedagogy  
53 Yaroslavl Street, Yakutsk
121. Yaroslavl K. D. Ushkinsky Institute of Pedagogy  
108 Republic Street, Yaroslavl
122. Azerbaidzhan Correspondence Pedagogical and Teachers  
Institute  
202 May 1st Street, Baku
123. Armenian Correspondence Institute of Pedagogy  
Erevan

Pedagogical Institutes of Foreign Languages

Faculties: Of the English, French, German and Eastern  
languages

Correspondence Divisions in all of these specialties.

1. Azerbaidzhan Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages  
24 Red Army Street, Baku
2. Alma-Ata Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages  
78 Young Peoples League, Alma-Ata

Summary translation of Handbook of Schools of Higher Learning of USSR, published in Moscow 1950, in the Russian language: STAT

3. Gorky Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages  
2 Pigner Street, Gorky
4. Dniepropetrovsk Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages  
3 Bridge Street, Dniepropetrovsk
5. Erevan Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages  
16 Stalin Street, Erevan
6. Irkutsk Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages  
2 Zhelyabov Street, Irkutsk
7. Kiev Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages  
73 Red Army Street, Kiev
8. 2nd Leningrad Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages  
12 Admiral Street, Leningrad
9. Minsk Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages  
Minsk
10. Odessa Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages  
42 Pasteur Street, Odessa
11. Sverdlovsk Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages  
25 S. Razin Street, Sverdlovsk
12. Stavropol Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages  
1 Lenin Street, Stavropol
13. Tashkent Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages  
11 Saper Street, Tashkent
14. Tbilissi Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages  
51 Paliashvil Street, Tbilissi
15. Kharkof N. K. Krupsky Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages  
10 Stalin Avenue, Kharkof

#### Teachers' Institutes

Specialties: Russian Language (language of the area in which the institute is located), Literature, History, Physics and Mathematics, Natural Science and Geography. Correspondence Division in all of these specialties.

1. Abakan Teachers' Institute at the Institute of Pedagogy  
Krasnoyarsk Territory, Abakan
2. Agdam Teachers' Institute  
Azerbaidzhan SSR, Agdam
3. Azerbaidzhan Mirza Fatali Ahundov Teachers' Institute  
Baku

Summary translation of Handbook of Schools of Higher Learning  
of USSR, published in Moscow 1950, in the Russian language:

4. Alma-Ata Teachers' Institute at the Institute of Pedagogy  
Alma-Ata
5. Andizhan Teachers Institute  
50 Lenin Street, Uzbek SSR, Andizhan
6. Anzama Teachers Institute  
36 Karl Marx Street, Anzama
7. Armavir Teachers Institute  
Armavir
8. Artemovsk N. K. Krysskoy Teachers Institute  
58 Artem Street, Artemovsk, Stalin Region, Ukraine SSR
9. Archangel Teachers Institute of the Pediatric Institute  
Archangel
10. Astrahan Teachers Institute at the Pediatric Institute
11. Achinsk Teachers Institute  
12 Soviet Street, Achinsk Krasnoyarsk Territory
12. Balashov Teachers Institute  
27/23 Razin Street, Balashov
13. Baranovich Teachers Institute  
121 Drug Street, Baranovich, BSSR
14. Parnaul Teachers Institute of the Institute of Pedagogy
15. Bashkir Teachers Institute at the Institute of Pedagogy  
11 Gogol Street, Ufa
16. Belgorod - Dnestrovsky Teachers Institute  
19 Alexander Street, Belgorod-Dnestrovsky
17. Belaya-Serkov Teachers Institute of Foreign Languages  
Belaya-Serkov
18. Beltsi Teachers Institute  
34 Pushkin Street, Beltsi, Moldavian SSR
19. Berdichev Teachers Institute  
49 K. Livknet Street, Berdichev
20. Birsik Teachers Institute  
6 International Street, Birsik, Bashkir ASSR
21. Beesk Teachers Institute  
11 Soviet Street, Beesk, Altai Territory
22. Blagoveshensk Teachers Institute at the Institute of  
Pedagogy
23. Bobruisk Teachers Institute, Bobruisk
24. Borisoglebsk Teachers Institute  
33A Peoples Street, Borisoglebsk, Voronezhsk Region
25. Brest Teachers Institute  
8 Soviet Street, Brest

Summary translation of Handbook of Schools of Higher Learning  
of USSR, published in Moscow 1950, in the Russian language:

26. Bugulma Teachers Institute  
Street 27, Bugulma Gantar ASSR
27. Bugurusslan Teachers Institute  
3 Kuibishev Street, Buguruslan
28. Boor-Mongolian Teachers Institute at the Institute  
of Pedagogy  
11 Ranzhurov Street, Ulan-Ude
29. Buhara Teachers' Institute at the Institute of Pedagogy
30. Velikie-Luki Teachers' Institute  
1 Gimiryazer Square, Velikie-Luki
31. Veliki-Ustug Teachers' Institute  
34 Quay Street, Veliki-Ustug, Vologodsk Region
32. Velsk Teachers' Institute  
1/8 New Street, Velsk Archangelsk Region
33. Vinitsi Teachers' Institute at the Institute of Pedagogy
34. Vitebsk Teachers' Institute at the Institute of Pedagogy
35. Vladivostok Teachers Institute at the Institute of  
Pedagogy
36. Vologda Teachers' Institute at the Institute of Pedagogy
37. Volsk Teachers' Institute  
140 Vodopyanov Street, Volsk
38. Voronezh Teachers' Institute at the Institute of Pedagogy
39. Voroshilovgrad Teachers' Institute at the Institute of  
Pedagogy
40. Vishe Volochek Teachers' Institute  
5 Ostashkov Street, Vishe Volochek
41. Voroshilov Teachers' Institute  
54 Chicherina Street, Voroshilov
42. Veborg Teachers' Institute  
20 Veborg, Leningrad Region
43. Vyasniki Teachers' Institute  
3 Gertsen Street, Vyasniki, Vladimir Region
44. Galich Teachers' Institute  
Lunarcharsky Street, Galich, Kostromsk Region
45. Glazov V. G. Korolenko Teachers' Institute  
17 Revolution Street, Glazov, Udmur ASSR
46. Gluhov Teachers' Institute  
12 Soviet Street, Gluhov
47. Gomel Teachers' Institute at the Institute of Pedagogy
48. Gorno-Altai Teachers' Institute  
22 Socialistic Street, Gorno-Altai

Summary translation of Handbook of Schools of Higher Learning  
of USSR, published in Moscow 1950, in the Russian language: STAT

49. Gorky Teachers Institute at the Institute of Pedagogy
50. Grozny Teachers Institute at the Institute of Pedagogy
51. Daghestan Teachers Institute at the Institute of Pedagogy  
23 Markov Street, Mahach-Kala
52. Daghestan Teachers Institute for Women  
50 Street of the 26 Commissors from Baku, Machach-Kala
53. Daugavpils Teachers Institute  
1 Saules Street, Daugavpils
54. Drogobich Teachers Institute  
32 Gogl Street, Drogobich
55. Elabuga Teachers Institute  
89 Karl Marx Street, Elabuga
56. Flets Teachers Institute  
83 Lenin Street, Flets
57. Eniseisk Teachers Institute  
52 Kirov Street, Eniseisk
58. Efremov Teachers Institute  
62 Gulsk Street, Efremov
59. Zhitomir Teachers Institute at the Institute of Pedagogy
60. Zhitomir Teachers Institute of Foreign Languages  
Zhitomir
61. Zagorsk Teachers Institute  
16 Lavra Street, Moscow Region, Zagorsk
62. Zaparoga Teachers Institute at the Institute of  
Pedagogy
63. Zlatoust Teachers Institute  
6 October Street, Chelyabinsk Region, Zlatoust
64. Zugdidi A. K. Gsereteli Teachers Institute  
1 Kirov Street, Georgian SSR, Zugdidi
65. Ivanovo Teachers Institute at the Institute of Pedagogy
66. Irkutsk Teachers Institute at the Institute of Pedagogy
67. Irbit Teachers Institute  
Mordvian Region, Irbit
68. Ishim Teachers Institute  
1 Stalin Street, Gumen Region, Ishim
69. Kabardin Teachers Institute at the Institute of Pedagogy  
Zatishe Form, Nalchik
70. Kazan Teachers Institute at the Institute of Pedagogy
71. Kazahk M. D. Bagirov Teachers Institute,  
Azerbaidzhan SSR, Kazahk
72. Kazahk N. Baiganin Teachers Institute for Women  
7 Stalin Street, Kazahk SSR, Aktubinsk

Summary translation of Handbook of Schools of Higher Learning  
of USSR, published in Moscow 1950, in the Russian language: STAT

73. Kalinin Teachers Institute at the Institute of Pedagogy
74. Kluga Teachers Institute at the Institute of Pedagogy  
4 Karakozov Street, Kaluga
75. Kanash Teachers Institute  
28 Young Peoples League Street, Chuvashsk ASSR, Kanash
76. Karaganda Teachers Institute  
9 Lenin Street, Kazakh SSR, Karaganda
77. Kara Kallak Teachers Institute at the Institute of  
Pedagogy  
Kara-Kallaksk ASSR, Nuskus
78. Karelo-Finnish Teachers Institute  
77 Lenin Avenue, Petrozavodsk
79. Karshe Teachers Institute  
Karshe
80. Kemerovo Teachers Institute  
Kemerovo
81. Kiev Teachers Institute  
1 Gartar Lane, Kiev
82. Kimri Teachers Institute  
1 South Square, Kalinin Region, Kimri
83. Kirghis Teachers Institute at the Institute of Peda-  
gogy  
Frunze
84. Kirghis Teachers Institute  
Dzhalae-Abad
85. Kirovograd Teachers Institute at the Institute of  
Pedagogy
86. Kirov Teachers Institute at the Institute of Pedagogy
87. Klaipeda Teachers Institute  
Lithuanian SSR, Klaipeda
88. Kokand Teachers Institute for Women  
19 Soviet Street, Kokand
89. Kolomna Teachers Institute  
26, Zaitsev Street, Moscow Region, Kolomna
90. Kilpashevo Teachers Institute  
6 Kirov Street, Tomsk Region, Kolpashevo
91. Komi Teachers Institute at the Institute of Pedagogy  
Siktivkar
92. Konotop Teachers Institute  
10-12 Executive Committee Street, Sumsk Region, Konotop
93. Kostrom Teachers Institute at the Institute of Pedagogy
94. Krasnodar Teachers Institute at the Institute of Pedagogy

Summary translation of Handbook of Schools of Higher Learning of USSR, published in Moscow 1950, in the Russian language: STAT

95. Krasnoyarsk Teachers Institute at the Institute of Pedagogy
96. Kremenets Teachers Institute  
1 Institution Street, Granopol Region, Kremenets
97. Krivoy Rog Teachers Institute at the Institute of Pedagogy
98. Crimean M. V. Frunze Teachers Institute at the Institute of Pedagogy  
Simferopol
99. Cuban Teachers Institute  
Azerbaidzhan SSR Cuba
100. Kudimkar Teachers Institute  
24 Karl Marx Street, Molotov Region, Kidumakar
101. Kuibishev Teachers Institute at the Institute of Pedagogy
102. Kursk Teachers Institute at the Institute of Pedagogy
103. Kuibishev Teachers College  
5 Panshev Street, Novosifirsk Region, Kaibishov
104. Kulyab Teachers Institute, Kulyab
105. Kustanai Teachers Institute  
42 Lenin Street, Kustanai
106. Lebedin Teachers Institute  
9 Michailov Street, Sumsk Region, Lebedin
107. Leninabad Teachers Institute for Women  
Ordzhonikidze Street, Leninabad
108. Leninakan Teachers Institute  
1 Pushkin Street, Leninakan
109. Leningrad A. I. Gertsen Teachers Institute at the Institute of Pedagogy
110. Leningrad M. N. Pokrovsky Teachers Institute at the Institute of Pedagogy
111. Leningrad Regional Teachers Institute  
52 1st Line, Vacilevsky Island, Leningrad
112. Lepaya Teachers Institute, Lepaya
113. Lepetsk Teachers Institute  
Kanav Street, Voronezh Region, Lepetsk
114. Lutsk Teachers Institute, Volninsk Region, Lutsk
115. Lvov Teachers Institute at the Institute of Pedagogy
116. Magnitogorsk Teachers Institute at the Institute of Pedagogy

Summary translation of Handbook of Schools of Higher Learning  
of USSR, published in Moscow 1950, in the Russian language:

STAT

117. Maikop Teachers Institute  
10 Gogol Street, Maikop
118. Margelan Teachers Institute  
Uzbek SSR, Margelan
119. Mari Teachers Institute at the Institute of Pedagogy  
Ioslikor-Ola
120. Gurkmen Teachers Institute for Women  
Gurkmen SSR, Mari
121. Melekes Teachers Institute  
27 Dzerzhinsky Street, Ulyanovsk Region, Melekes
122. Michurinsk Teachers Institute  
274 Soviet Street, Michurinsk
123. Mogilev Teachers Institute at the Institute of Pedagogy
124. Mozir Teachers Institute  
19 Soviet Street, Mozir
125. Molodechno Teachers Institute,  
Molodechno
126. Molotov Teachers Institute at the Institute of Pedagogy
127. Mordvian Teachers Institute at the Institute of Pedagogy  
Saransk
128. Morshansk Teachers Institute  
52 Ltoikov Street, Morshansk
129. Moscow City Teachers Institute  
4A, 1st Borodin Street, Moscow
130. Murmansk Teachers Institute  
83 Stalin Street, Murmansk
131. Murom Teachers Institute  
18 K. Marx Street, Vladimir Region, Murom
132. Mesyagutovo Teachers Institute  
Bashkir ASSR, Mesyagutovo
133. Namangan Teachers Institute  
Uzbek SSR, Namangan
134. Nahichevan Teachers Institute  
3 Nizam Street, Nahichevan-on-the-Araks
135. Nezhin Teachers Institute at the Institute of Pedagogy
136. Nizhne-Lomov Teachers Institute at the Institute of  
Pedagogy  
2 Lunacharsky Street, Penzensk Region, Nizhne-Lomov
137. Nizhni-Gagil Teachers Institute  
25 MOPR Street, Nizhni-Gagil,



Summary translation of Handbook of Schools of Higher Learning  
of USSR, published in Moscow 1950, in the Russian language: STAT

138. Niekopol Teachers Institute,  
Niekopol
139. Novgorod Teachers Institute  
14 Leningrad Street, Novgorod Region, Barovichl
140. Novozibkov. Teachers Institute at the Institute of  
Pedagogy
141. Novosibirsk Teachers Institute at the Institute of  
Pedagogy
142. Novocherkassk Teachers Institute  
99 Decembrists Street, Novocherkassk
143. Nuha Teachers Institute, Azerbaidzhan SSR, Nuha
144. Odessa Teachers Institute  
7 Small Lane, Odessa
145. Omsk Teachers Institute at the Institute of Pedagogy
146. Omutninsk Teachers Institute  
7 Vorovsky Street, Omutninsk
147. Orehovo-Zuevo Teachers Institute  
12 Green Street, Moscow Region, Orehovo-Zuevo
148. Orlov Teachers Institute at the Institute of Pedagogy
149. Orsk Teachers Institute  
59 Soviet Street, Chkalov Region, Orsk
150. Orsha J. Kupal Teachers Institute, BSSR, Orsha
151. P. Osipenko Teachers Institute  
15 Dumin Street, Zaporoshsk Region, Osipenko
152. Okhansk Teachers Institute  
6 Red Street, Molotov Region, Okhansk
153. Osh Teachers Institute  
50 Frunze Street, Kirghis SSR, Osh
154. Penza Teachers Institute at the Institute of Pedagogy
155. Petropavlovsk Teachers Institute  
Kazakh SSR Petropavlovsk
156. Pinsk Teachers Institute, ESSR, Pinsk
157. Rltavian Teachers Institute at the Institute of Pedagogy
158. Pochinki Teachers Institute, Lunacharsky Street,  
Gorky Region, Pochinki
159. Przhevalsk Teachers Institute  
11 Garden Street, Przhevalsk
160. Pskov Teachers Institute at the Institute of Pedagogy

Summary translation of Handbook of Schools of Higher Learning  
of USSR, published in Moscow 1950, in the Russian language:

161. Pyatigorsk Teachers Institute at the Institute of STAT  
Pedagogy
162. Rovno Teachers Institute  
21 East Street, Rovno
163. Rostov Teachers Institute at the Institute of Pedagogy
164. Rossosh Teachers Institute  
1 Station Street, Voronezh Region, Rossosh
165. Ryazan Teachers Institute at the Institute of Pedagogy
166. Samarkand Teachers Institute at the Institute of  
Pedagogy
167. Sarapul Teachers Institute  
62 Red Sprot Street, Udmurt ASSR, Sarapul
168. Saratov Teachers Institute at the Institute of Pedagogy
169. Sverdolovsk Teachers Institute at the Institute of  
Pedagogy
170. North-Osetin Teachers Institute at the Institute of  
Pedagogy  
Dzaughikau
171. Sememov Teachers College  
21 Cheluskints Street, Gorky Region, Sememov
172. Semipolatinsk Teachers Institute at the Institute of  
Pedagogy
173. Slavyansk Teachers Institute  
15 Shevchenko Street, Stalin Region, Slavyansk
174. Smolensk Teachers Institute at the Institute of  
Pedagogy
175. Soroki Teachers Institute  
Soroki
176. Stavropol Teachers Institute at the Institute of  
Pedagogy
177. Stalinabad Teachers Institute at the Institute of  
Pedagogy
178. Stalingrad Teachers Institute at the Institute of  
Pedagogy
179. Stalino Teachers Institute at the Institute of  
Pedagogy, Stalino
180. Stalinsk Teachers College at the Institute of Pedagogy  
Kemerov Region, Stalinsk
181. Stanislav Teachers Institute  
28 Kilinsky Street, Stanislav
182. Starobelsk Teachers Institute  
3 Proletarian Street, Starobelsk

Summary translation of Handbook of Schools of Higher Learning  
of USSR, published in Moscow 1950, in the Russian language:

STAT

183. Stari Oskol Teachers Institute,  
30 Proletarian Street, Stari Oskol
184. Stepanakept Teachers Institute  
7 Kirov Street, Azerbaidzhan SSR, Stepanakept
185. Sterlintomsk Teachers Institute  
Proletarian Street, Bashkir ASSR, Sterlintomsk
186. Sudzhan Teachers Institute  
4 Shepkin Street, Kursk Region, Sudzha
187. Surazh Teachers Institute  
67 October Street, Bryansk Region, Surazh
188. Sizran Teachers Institute  
17 Soviet Street, Kuibishev Region, Sizran
189. Taganrog Teachers Institute  
32 Gurgenev Street, Taganrog
190. Tadzhik Teachers Institute  
55 Sklyan Street, Samarkand
191. Tallin Teachers Institute  
Tallin
192. Tartu Teachers Institute,  
Tartu
193. Tambov Teachers Institute at the Institute of Pedagogy
194. Tashauz Teachers Institute  
12 Pushkin Street, Gurkmen SSR, Tashauz
195. Tashkent Teachers Institute at the Institute of Pedagogy
196. Telavi Gogibashvil Teachers Institute  
1 Gviribsk Street, Georgian SSR, Telavi
197. Temnikov Teachers Institute  
6 Lenin Street, Mordvian SSR, Temnikov
198. Tiraspol Teachers Institute  
Moldvian SSR, Tiraspol
199. Tobolsk Teachers Institute  
11R Luxemburg Street, Tumensk Region, Tobolsk
200. Tomsk Teachers Institute at the Institute of Pedagogy
201. Tulun Teachers Institute  
20 International Street, Irkutsk Region, Tulan
202. Tulsk Teachers Institute at the Institute of Pedagogy
203. Tumensk Teachers Institute at the Institute of Pedagogy
204. Udmurtsk Teachers Institute at the Institute of Pedagogy
205. Ulyanov Teachers Institute at the Institute of Pedagogy
206. Uman Teachers Institute  
2 Karl Marx Street, Uman

Summary translation of Handbook of Schools of Higher Learning  
of USSR, published in Moscow 1950, in the Russian language:

207. Ural Teachers Institute at the Institute of Pedagogy STAT
208. Urupinsk Teachers Institute  
22 Chapaev Street, Stalingrad Region, Urupinsk
209. Fergan Teachers Institute at the Institute of Pedagogy
210. Khavarov Teachers Institute at the Institute of Pedagogy
211. Kharkof Teachers Institute  
3 Shatilo~~w~~ka-Fanin Lane, Kharkof
212. Herson Teachers Institute at the Institute of Pedagogy
213. Horezm Teachers Institute at the Institute of Pedagogy -  
Novi (New) Urench
214. Gsesis Teachers Institute  
60 Komsomol (Young People's League) Street, Latvian  
SSR, Gsesis
215. Chaplign Teachers Institute  
2 N. Gorky Street, Ryazansk Region, Chaplign
216. Chardzhovsk Teachers Institute, Chardzhou
217. Chelyabinsk Teachers Institute at the Institute of  
Pedagogy
218. Cherepovets Teachers Institute  
Vologod Region, Cherepovets.
219. Cherkassk Teachers Institute at the Institute of Pedagogy
220. Cherkessk Teachers Institute  
32 Gorky Street, Stavropol Territory, Cherkessk
221. Chernikov Teachers Institute  
2 May 1st Street, Chernikov
222. Chernovitsi Teachers Institute  
17 Gertsen Street, Chernovitsi
223. Chimkent Teachers Institute  
38 Soviet Street, Kazakh SSR, Chimkent
224. Chita Teachers Institute at the Institute of Pedagogy
225. Chkalov Teachers Institute at the Institute of Pedagogy
226. Chuvash Teachers Institute at the Institute of Pedagogy  
Cheboksari
227. Shadrinsk Teachers Institute  
79 Zhadanov Street, Shadrinsk
228. Shaulai Teachers Institute  
Shaulai
229. Shakhti Teachers Institute  
99 Shevchenko Street, Rostov N/D Region, Shakhti
230. Shuya Teachers Institute  
32 Soviet Street, Ivanov Region, Shyua

Summary translation of Handbook of Schools of Higher Learning  
of USSR, published in Moscow 1950, in the Russian language: STAT

- 231. Sherbakov Teachers Institute  
26 Suerdlov Street, Yaroslav Region, Sherbakov
- 232. South-Sahalinsk Teachers Institute  
93 School Street, South-Sahalinsk
- 233. Yakutsk Teachers Institute at the Institute of Pedagogy
- 234. Yaransk Teachers Institute  
14 Karl Marx Street, Kirov Region, Yaransk
- 235. Yaroslav Teachers Institute at the Institute of  
Pedagogy/

Part IV

List of Institutions of Higher Learning in USSR by Cities

Abakan, Khakass Autonomous District  
Pedagogical and Teachers' Institute, 47 October Street

Agdam, Azerbaidzhan SSR  
Teachers' Institute, Aktubinsk, Kazak SSR  
Kazakh Teachers Institute for Women, 7 Stalin Street

Alma-Ata  
Kazakh State University, 18 Soviet Street  
Kazakh Mining and Metal Institute, 79 Lenin Avenue  
Kazakh Agricultural Institute, 123 Krasin Street  
Zoological Veterinarian Institute, 46 Arich Street  
Kazakh Medical Institute, 96 Komsomol Street  
Pedagogical and Teachers' Institute, 28 Soviet Street  
Juridical Institute, 57 Chaikovsky Street  
Kazakh Pedagogical Institute for Women, 113 Komsomol Street  
State Conservatory, 64-A Stalin Avenue  
Kazakh Institute of Physical Culture, 22 Soviet Street  
Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages, 78 Komsomol Street  
Branch of VUZE, 14 8th of March Street

Andizhan, Uzbek SSR  
Teachers' Institute, 50 Lenin Street

Arzamas Gorky District  
Teachers' Institute, 36 Karl Marx Street

Armavit  
Teachers' Institute

Artemovsk, Stalin District  
Teachers' Institute, 58 Artem Street

Archangel  
Technical Institute of Forestry, 17 Stalin Embankment  
Institute of Medicine, 84 Vineyard Street  
Pedagogical and Teachers' Institute, 4 Petrograd Avenue

Astrahan  
Technical Institute of Fish Industry and Economy, 10 Voldin Rd.  
Institute of Medicine, 12 Kamishin Street  
Pedagogical and Teachers' Institute, 1 Dhaomyan Street

Summary translation of Handbook of Schools of Higher Learning  
of USSR, published in Moscow 1950, in the Russian language: STAT

Achinsk, Krasnoyarsk Region  
Teachers' Institute, 12 Soviet Street

Ashabad  
Turkmen Institute of Agriculture, Keshe Garden  
Institute of Medicine, 10 New Street  
Pedagogical Institute, Keshe Garden  
Branch of VUZE, 63 1st of May Street

Baku  
Azerbaidzhan State University, 6 Communist Street  
Azerbaidzhan Institute of Industry, 20 Lenin Avenue  
Azerbaidzhan Institute of People's Economy, 16 Kerov Avenue  
Institute of Medicine, 11/13 Karganov Street  
Azerbaidzhan Pedagogical Institute, 39 Shaomyan Street  
Baku State Conservatory, 98 Dmitrov Street  
State Theatrical Institute, 1 Merchant Street  
Azerbaidzhan State Institute of Physical Culture, 25 Red  
Army Street  
Azerbaidzhan Correspondence Pedagogical and Teachers'  
Institute, 202 1st of May Street  
Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages, 24 Red Army Street  
Azerbaidzhan Teachers' Institute, Branch of VUZE, 1 Jafara  
Jarbard

Balashov, Saratov District  
Teachers' Institute, 27/23 Razin Street

Baronovich, BSSR  
Teachers' Institute, 121 Drug Street

Barnaul, Altai Region  
Altai Institute of Agriculture, 82 Pushkin Street  
Altai Institute of Agriculture Machine Building, 22  
International Street  
Pedagogical and Teachers' Institute, 124 Krupsky Street

Bagume  
Pedagogical Institute, 35 Ninashville Street

Bezhitsa, Bryan Region  
Institute of Transport Machine Building, 18 Voronshilov Street

Belgorod-Dnestrovsky  
Ukrainian SSR Teachers' Institute, 19 Alexander Street

Beltsi, Moldavian SSR  
Teachers' Institute, 34 Pushkin Street

Berdichev, Zhitomir Region  
Teachers' Institute, 49 K. Libknet Street

Belya Serkov, Kiev Region  
Institute of Agriculture, 4 Lane of Freedom  
Teachers' Institute of Foreign Languages

Birsk, Bashkir ASSR  
Teachers' Institute, 6 International Street

Beesk, Altai Region  
Teachers' Institute, 11 Soviet

Summary translation of Handbook of Schools of Higher Learning  
of USSR, published in Moscow 1950, in the Russian language

Blagoveshchensk, Khabarovsk Region  
Agriclutural Institute, 50 Polytechnic Street  
Pedagogical and Teachers' Institute, 78 Lenin Street

Bobroosk BSSR  
Teachers' Institute

Boricoglebsk, Voronezh Region  
Teachers' Institute, 33-A People's Street

Boroviche, Novgorod District  
Novgorod Teachers' Institute, 14 Leningrad Street

Brest BSSR  
Teachers' Institute, 8 Soviet Street

Bryansk  
Institute of Forestry, 20 Soviet Street

Bugulma, Tartar ASSR  
Teachers' Institute, 21 Gogol Street

Buguruslan, Chklavosk District  
Teachers' Institute, 3 Kuibishev Street

Buhara, Uzbek SSR  
Pedagogical and Teachers' Institute, 2 Stalin Street

Velikie Luke, Velikoluk District  
Teachers' Institute, 1 Timipyazev Square

Great Ustag, Vologda District  
Teachers' Institute, 34 Embankment Street

Velsk Archangel S. K. District  
Teachers' Institute, 1/8 New Street

Verblud Rostov District  
Azov-Black Sea Institute of Mechanization of Agriculture

Vilnius, Litovsk SSR  
State University, 3 University Street  
Pedagogical Institute, 29/9 Gedimin Street  
State Conservatory, 38 Gedimin Street  
State Institute of Art, 4 Onos Street  
Branch of VUZE, 1 Snyadetsky Street

Vinitsa, Ukrainian SSR  
Institute of Medicine, 57 Lenin Avenue  
Pedagogical and Teachers' Institute, 12 Gogol Street

Vitebsk, BSSR  
Veterinarian Institute, 21/11 Veterinarian Street  
Pedagogical and Teachers' Institute in the Name of S. M.  
Kirov, 33 Pushkin Street  
Institute of Medicine, 5 Krilov Street

Vladivostok  
Far East Polytechnic Institute, 10 Pushkin Street  
Higher School of Navigation, 50-A High Port Street  
Pedagogical and Teachers' Institute, 37/41 China Street  
Branch of VUZE, Council House

Vladimir  
Pedagogical Institute, 1st of May Street

- Summary translation of Handbook of Schools of Higher Learning of USSR, published in Moscow 1950, in the Russian language: STAT

#### Vologda

Institute of Milk Industries, 2 Shmidt Avenue, Milk Village  
Pedagogical and Teachers' Institute, 6 Myakov Street

#### Volsk, Saratov District

Teachers' Institute, 140 Vodopyanov Street

#### Voronezh

State University, 24 Revolution Avenue  
Construction Engineers' Institute, 146A 20th Year of October Street  
Institute of Agriculture, 29 Lomonosov Street  
Zoological Veterinarian Institute, 26 Ordzhonikidze  
Institute of Forestry, 34 Lomonosov Street  
Institute of Medicine, 23 Revolution Avenue  
Pedagogical and Teachers' Institute, 86 Lenin Street

#### Voroshilov, Premorsk Region

Teachers' Institute, 54 Chicherina Street

#### Voroshilovgrad, Ukrainian SSR

Branch of Moscow Correspondent Institute of Metal Industry  
Institute of Agriculture (Experienced Field)  
Pedagogical and Teachers' Institute, 1 New Light Street

#### Veborg, Leningrad District

Teachers' Institute, 20 Veborg Street

#### Higher Volochek

Teachers' Institute, 5 Ostashkov Street

#### Vyazhiki, Vladimir District

Teachers' Institute, 3 Gertsena Street

#### Galich, Koctrom District

Teachers' Institute, Lunacharsky Street.

#### Glazov, Udmart ASSR

Teachers' Institute, 17 Revolution Street

#### Gluhov, Sumsk District

Teachers' Institute, 22 Soviet Street

#### Gomel BSSR

Pedagogical and Teachers' Institute, 167 Kirov Street

#### Gori, Georgian SSR

Pedagogical Institute, 27 Chavchavad Street

#### Gori-Gorky, BSSR

White Russian Academy of Agriculture, 1st of May Street

#### Gorky

State University, 37 Sverdlov Street  
Institute of Industry, 24 Minin Street  
Institute of Construction Engineers, 65 Red Fleet Street  
Institute of Engineer Water Transportation, 7 Minin Street  
Agriculture Institute, 7/1 Minin Square  
Medical Institute, 1/10 Zhdanov Street  
Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages, 2 Figner Street  
Pedagogical and Teachers' Institute, 1 Ulyanov Street  
State Conservatory, 40 Piskunova Street  
Branch of VUZE, 17 Sverdlov Street

#### Gorno-Altai

Teachers' Institute, 22 Socialist Street



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Summary translation of Handbook of Schools of Higher Learning  
of USSR, published in Moscow 1950, in the Russian language:

Grodno BSSR

Pedagogical Institute, 22 Ozheshko Street

Grozny

Institute of Oil Industry, 100 Ordzhonikid Square  
Pedagogical Institute, 34/69 Noah Baachidze Street

Daugavpils, Latvian SSR

Teachers Institute, 1 Saules Street

Dzardzhikau

North Caucasian Mining and Metallurgy Institute, Strudgorodok  
North Ossetinsk Pedagogical and Teachers' Institute, 20  
Markus Street  
North Ossetinsk Institute of Agriculture, 3 Timiryazev Lane  
North Ossetinsk Institute of Medicine, 1 Butirina Street  
Branch of VUZE, 25 Stalin Avenue

Dzhalal-Abad Kirgiz SSR

Teachers' Institute

Dneprodzerzhinsk, Ukrainian SSR

Evening Division of Metallurgical Institute, 16 Peleka Street

Dniepropetrovsk

State University, 49 Shevchenko Street  
Mining Institute, 1 Kirov Street  
Construction Engineers Institute, 24A Chernishev Street  
Institute of Metallurgy, 2 Camp Street  
Chemical and Technical Institute, 4 Karl Marx Avenue  
Institute of Engineers of Railway Transportation, 15  
Sevastopol Street  
Institute of Agriculture, 27 Dzerzhinsky Street  
Pharmaceutical Institute, 4 October Square  
Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages, 3 Bridge Street

Dragovitch USSR

Teachers' Institute, 32 Gogol Street

Yelabuga, Tartar ASSR

Teachers' Institute, 89 Karl Marx Street

Yelets, Orlov District

Teachers' Institute, 83 Lenin Street

Yeniseisk

Teachers' Institute, 52 Kirova Street

Yerevan

State University, 104 Abovyan Street  
Polytechnic Institute, 105 Teryan Street  
Zoological Veterinarian Institute, 128 Nalbandyan Street  
Armenian Institute of Agriculture, 74 Teryan Street  
Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages, 16 Stalin Avenue  
Institute of Medicine, 1 Kirova Street  
Armenian Pedagogical Institute, 43 Firdous Street  
Yerevan Russian Pedagogical Institute, 24 Giun Street  
Armenian Correspondence Pedagogical Institute  
State Institute of Physical Culture, 124 Knunyan Street  
State Conservatory, 44 Spandaryan Street  
State Institute of Art, 104 Abovyan Street  
State Theatrical Institute, 93 Stalin Street  
Branch of VUZE, 7 Ameryan Street

STAT

Summary translation of Handbook of Schools of Higher Learning  
of USSR, published in Moscow 1950, in the Russian language:

Yefremov, Tulsk District

Teachers' Institute, 62 Tulsk Street

Zhanov

Institute of Metallurgy, 6 Institute of Higher Learning  
Street, Ilich Factory

Zhitomir

Institute of Agriculture, 11 International Street #3  
Pedagogical and Teachers' Institute, 11 Boulevard  
Teachers' Institute of Foreign Languages

Zagorsk, Moscow District

Teachers' Institute, B. Lavra-Zagorsk, Moscow District

Zaporozhe, Ukrainian SSR

Institute of Agriculture Machine Building, 64 Zhukovsky Street  
Pedagogical and Teachers' Institute, 67 K. Libknet Street

Zlatoust, Chelyabin District

Teachers' Institute, 6 October Street

Zugdede Georgian SSR

Teachers' Institute, 1 Kureva Street

Ivanova

Textile Institute, 11 12th of December Street  
Institute of Medicine, 8/12 12th of December Street  
Institute of Energetics, 105 Red Sunrise Street  
Institute of Agriculture, 49/12 Negorel Street  
Chemical and Technical Institute, 5 12th of December Street  
Pedagogical and Teachers' Institute, 28 Soviet Street

Izhevsk, Udmurt ASSR

Institute of Medicine, 199 Revolution Street  
Udmurt Pedagogical and Teachers' Institute, 9 Red Hero Street

Ioshkar-Ola, Mari ASSR

Polvolzh Technical Institute of Forestry, 98 Soviet Street  
Mari Pedagogical and Teachers Institute, 94 Communist Street

Irbit, Mordovian District

Teachers' Institute

Irkutsk

State University, 20 Voosovskaya Embankment  
Mining and Metallurgical Institute, 5 Red Star Street  
Institute of Agriculture, 53 Timiryazev Street  
Institute of Finances and Economics, 11 Lenin Street  
Institute of Medicine, 20 Angar Embankment  
Institute of Stomatology, 4 Second Red Army Street  
Pedagogical and Teachers' Institute, 2 Zhelyabov Street  
Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages, 2 Zhelyabov  
Street  
Branch of VUZE, 6 Zhelyabov Street

Eshim, Tuminsk District

Teachers' Institute, 1 Stalin Street

Kazan

State University, 18 Chernishevsky Street  
Institute of Aviation, 10 Karl Marx Street  
Chemical and Technical Institute, 68 Karl Marx Street  
Institute of Agriculture, 65 Karl Marx Street

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Summary translation of Handbook of Schools of Higher Learning  
of USSR, published in Moscow 1950, in the Russian language: .

Veterinarian Institute, 2/5 Ershov Field  
Institute of Finances and Economics, 4 Butler Street  
- Juridical Institute, 31/7 Karl Marx Street  
- Institute of Medicine, 13 University Street  
Institute of Engineers of Civil Construction, 65 Karl  
Marx Street  
State Conservatory, 1 Pushkin Street  
Pedagogical and Teachers' Institute, 44 Left-Bulach Street  
Branch of VUZE, 31/7 Karl Marx Street

Kazach, Azerbaidzhan SSR  
Teachers' Institute

Kalinin  
Pedagogical and Teachers' Institute, 14/31 Uritsky Street

Kaleningrad  
Pedagogical Institute

Kaluga  
Pedagogical and Teachers' Institute, 4 Karakozov Street

Kamenets-Podolsk, Ukrainian SSR  
Pedagogical Institute, 22 Shevchenko Street

Kanash, Chuvash ASSR  
Teachers' Institute, 28 Komsomol Street

Karaganda, Kazakh SSR  
Teachers' Institute, 9 Lenin Street  
Institute of Medicine

Kaunas  
State University, 35 Duonelaichio Street  
Lithuanian Academy of Agriculture, 15 Kectuchio Street  
Lithuanian Veterinarian Academy, 18 Tilzhes Street  
Lithuanian Institute of Physical Culture, 10 Sport Street  
State Institute of Applied and Decorative Arts, Kalnas Street

Karshe Uzbek SSR  
- Teachers' Institute

Kemerovo RSFSR  
Teachers' Institute

Kzyl-Orda, Kazakh SSR  
Pedagogical Institute, 6 Bank Street

Kiev  
State University, 58 Vladimir Street  
Polytechnic Institute, 39 Brest Lithuanian Road  
Construction Engineers Institute, 86 Shevchenko Boulevard  
Technological Institute of Light Industries, 16 Clovsk Street  
Institute of Automobile Roads, 1 Suvorov Street  
Institute of Civilian Air Fleet, 1036 Field Street  
Institute of Movie Engineers, 13 Red Army Street  
Technological Institute of Silicates, 71 Dimitriev Street  
- Institute of Forestry, Golosiev  
- Institute of Agriculture, Golosiev  
- Institute of Hydro Conservation, 37 Reyter Street  
Veterinarian Institute, 159 B. Vacilkov Street  
Technical Institute of Food Industry, 68 Korolenko Street

Summary translation of Handbook of Schools of Higher Learning  
of USSR, published in Moscow 1950, in the Russian language:

STAT

Institute of Medicine, 13 Shevchenko Street  
Institute of Stomatology, 44A Artem Street  
Institute of Finances and Economics, 2 Andrew Lane  
State Conservatory, 38 Voroshelov Street  
Institute of Pedagogy, 22 24 Shevchenko Boulevard  
Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages  
Teachers' Institute, 1 Tartar Lane  
State Theatrical Institute, 37 M. Vacilkov Street  
State Institute of Art, 20 Voznesen Spook  
Institute of Physical Culture, 1 Zalivcheva Street  
School for Instructors of Physical Culture, 1 Zalivcheva Street  
Branch of VUZE, Bogdan Hmel'nitsky Street, Jurisdictional  
District

Kemre, Kalinin District  
Teachers' Institute, 1 South Square

Kenel, Kuibishev District  
Kuibishev Agricultural Institute, Soviet Street

Kirov  
• Institute of Agriculture, 73 October Street  
Pedagogical and Teachers' Institute, 111 Lenin Street

Kirovabad, Azerbaidzhan SSR  
Azerbaidzhan Institute of Agriculture, 204 Azisbekova Street  
Pedagogical Institute, 210 Azisbekova Street

Korovograd, Ukrainian SSR  
Pedagogical and Teachers' Institute, 1 Shevchenko Street

Keshenev  
State University, 65 Perogov Street  
Institute of Agriculture, 109 Shuseva Street  
Pedagogical Institute, 35 Perogov Street  
Institute of Medicine, 165 Lenin Street  
Branch of VUZE, 44 Perogov Street

Klaipeda, Lithuanian SSR  
Teachers' Institute

Kokand, Uzbek SSR  
Teachers' Institute for Women, 19 Soviet Street

Kalomna, Moscow District  
Teachers' Institute, 26 Vaitsev Street

Kolpashevo, Tomsk District  
Teachers' Institute, 6 Kirova Street

Konotop, Sumsk District  
Teachers' Institute, 10/12 Ispolkom Street

Kostroma  
Textile Institute, 17 Dzerzhinsky Street  
Pedagogical and Teachers' Institute, 1 Friday Street  
Institute of Agriculture, 17 1st of May Street

Krasnodar  
Institute of Food Industry, 91 Stalin Street  
Kuban Medical Institute, 4 Sedin Street  
Pedagogical and Teachers' Institute, 21 October Street  
Kuban Agricultural Institute, 107 Buden Street  
Footnote: 13 Book of References

Summary translation of Handbook of Schools of Higher Learning of USSR, published in Moscow 1950, in the Russian language: STAT

Krasnoyarsk

Siberian Institute of Forestry, 82 Stalin Avenue  
Pedagogical and Teachers' Institute, 83 Stalin Avenue  
Institute of Medicine, 7 Lomonocov Street

Kremenets, Tarnopolsk District

Teachers' Institute, 1 Institution Street

Krivoy Rog, Ukrainian SSR

Institute of Mining, 36 Pushkin Street  
Pedagogical and Teachers' Institute, 2 Ukrainian Square

Kuba, Azerbaidzhan SSR

Teachers' Institute

Kudimkar, Molotov District

Teachers' Institute, 24 Karl Marx Street

Kuibishev District

Industrial Institute, 153 Kuibishev Street  
Institute of Aviation, 151 Cooperative Street  
Construction Engineering Institute, 194 Cooperative Street  
Institute of Medicine, 151 Cooperative Street  
Institute of Planning, 194 Young Guards Street  
Pedagogical and Teachers' Institute, 47 L. Tolstoi Street  
Branch of VUZE, 60 Revolution Street

Kubishev, New Siberian District

Teachers' Institute, 5 Pansheva Street

Kulab, Tadzhik SSR

Teachers' Institute

Kurgan District

Institute of Agriculture, 55 Kuibishev Street

Kursk

Institute of Medicine, 3 Karl Marx Street  
Pedagogical and Teachers' Institute, 8 Gold Street

Kustanai, Kazak SSR

Teachers' Institute, 42 Lenin Street

Kutaisi

Pedagogical Institute, 55 Kirov Street

Lebadine, Sumsk District

Teachers' Institute, 9 Mihailov Street

Leninabad, Tadzhik SSR

Pedagogical Institute, 158 Ordzhonikidze Street  
Teachers' Institute for Women, Ordzhonikidze Street

Leninakan, Armenian SSR

Pedagogical Institute, 1 Pushkin Street  
Teachers' Institute, 1 Pushkin Street

Leningrad

State Conservatory, 7/9 University Street  
Polytechnic Institute, 1/3 Road to Sosnovka  
Mining Institute, 2 Vasilevsky Island, 21st Line  
Technological Institute in the Name of Lenin's Council,  
49 Zagord Boulevard

Summary translation of Handbook of Schools of Higher Learning  
of USSR, published in Moscow 1950, in the Russian language:

STAT

Electro-Technical Institute, 5 Professor Popov Street  
Institute of Aviation Assembly, 74 Moscow Road  
Construction Engineering Institute, 1 Third Red Army Street  
Institute of Military Mechanics, 1/21 First Red Army Street  
Institute of Precision Mechanics and Optics, 10 Demidov Lane  
Institute of Ship Building, 3 Lotsmonsky Street  
Textile Institute in the Name of S. M. Kirov, 18 Gertsen  
Street  
Technical Academy of Forestry, 5 Institution Lane, Lenin-  
grad 18  
Institute of Engineers for Railroad Transportation, 9  
International Avenue  
Institute of Signaling and Communication for Engineers for  
Rail Transportation, 7 M. Gorky Avenue  
Institute of Engineers for Water Transportation, 5/7  
Dinaburg Street  
Higher School for Navigation, Vasilev Island, 15A Kosa  
Leenia  
Higher Arctic Sea School, 5 Zanevsky Boulevard, M. Okhta  
Hydro-Metrological Institute, 2A Tukov Embankment  
Electro-Technical Institute of Communications, 61 Moika  
Technological Institute in the Name of V. M. Molotov,  
2A Stachek Street  
Technological Institute of Food Industry, 8 Chernigov Street  
Institute of Refrigeration and Milk Industry, 9 Lomonosov  
Street  
Industrial Correspondence School, 24 International Avenue  
Institute of Mechanization of Agriculture, 5 Haturin Street  
Veterinarian Institute, 5 Chernigov Street  
Economic Institute of Engineers, 27 Marat Street  
Planning Institute, 7A Geslerov Lane  
Institute of Soviet Trade, 9 Kuznets Lane  
Institute of Finances and Economics, 30/2 Griboedov Canal  
Juridical Institute, 7/9 University Embankment  
First Institute of Medicine, 6/8 L. Tolstoy Street  
Institute of Sanitation and Hygienics, 1/3 Kurakin Street  
Medical Pediatrics Institute, 2 Litov Street  
Pharmaceutical Institute, 4 Popov Street  
Institute of Stomatology, 58 Lavrova Street  
First State Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages,  
3 Smolnoy Street  
Second Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages  
Pedagogical and Teachers' Institute by the Name of Gertsena,  
48 Moika Street  
Pedagogical and Teachers' Institute by the Name of Pokrovsky,  
26 Malay Posadka  
Regional Teachers' Institute, 52 Vasilev Island, First Line  
State Librarian Institute, 4 Dvortsov Embankment  
Institute of Movie Engineers, 13 Street of Truth  
State Conservatory, 3 Theatre Square  
State Theatrical Institute, 34 Mossy Street  
Institute of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture, 17  
University Embankment  
Higher School of Industrial Arts, 9/6 Solyan Lane  
State Institute of Physical Culture, 35 Street of Decembrists  
Training School for Instructors of Physical Culture, 35  
Street of Decembrists  
All Union Correspondence Institute of Forestry, 5 Institution  
Lane  
Branch of VUZE, 9 International Street

Lepaya, Latvian SSR  
Teachers' Institute

Summary translation of Handbook of Schools of Higher Learning  
of USSR, published in Moscow 1950, in the Russian language:

STAT

Leopetski, Voronezh District  
Teachers' Institute

Lutsk, Volinsk District  
Teachers' Institute

#### Lvov

State University, 1 University Street  
Ukrainian Polygraphic Institute, 17 Podval Street  
Technical Institute of Forestry, 103 Pushkin Street  
Institute of Agriculture, 1 Ura Square  
Institute of Medicine, 71 Pekar Street  
Institute of Trade and Economics, 10 Chkalov Street  
Veterinarian Institute, 67 Kohanovsky Street  
Pedagogical and Teachers' Institute, 15 Dvernitsky Street  
State Conservatory, 7 Horushin Street  
State Institute for Applied and Decorative Arts, 47 Snop-  
kov Street  
Polytechnic Institute, 12 Stalin Street  
Institute of Physical Culture, 11 Street of Kostushko

Magnitogorsk  
Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Yezhovka  
Pedagogical and Teachers' Institute, Pushkin Street

Margelan, Uzbek SSR  
Teachers' Institute

Mari, Turkmen SSR  
Teachers' Institute for Women

Mahach-Kala  
Daghestan Institute of Agriculture, Dome Kedrov  
Daghestan Institute of Medicine, 31 Levanev Street  
Daghestan Pedagogical and Teachers' Institute, 23 Markov Street  
Daghestan Teachers' Institute for Women, 56 Street by Name  
of 26 Commissars from Baku

Maikop  
Teachers' Institute, 10 Street of Gogol

Melekes, Ulyanovsk District  
Teachers' Institute, 27 Dzerzhinsky Street

Melelitopol, Baporozhsk District  
Institute of Mechanized Agriculture, 18 Vorov Street  
Pedagogical Institute, 1 Lenin Street

Mesnyagutovo, Bashkirsk ASSR  
Teachers' Institute

#### Minsk BSSR

Byelorussian State University, University Village  
Byelorussian Polytechnic Institute, 49 Pushkin Street  
Byelorussian Technical Institute of Forestry, 85 Sverdlov  
Street  
Byelorussian Institute of People's Economy, 17 Myacnik Street  
Byelorussian State Institute of Medicine, 10 Pozhar Street  
Juridical Institute, 4 Academy Street  
Pedagogical Institute, 35 Pushkin Street  
Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages  
The Minsk State Conservatory, 17 Square of Freedom  
Byelorussian State Theatrical Institute, 5 Pushkin Street

Summary translation of Handbook of Schools of Higher Learning STAT  
of USSR, published in Moscow 1950, in the Russian language:

Byelorussian Institute of Physical Culture, 9 Pushkin Street  
Branch of VUZE, 4 Academy Street

#### Michurinsk

Institute for Study of Fruits and Vegetables, 3 25th of  
October Square  
Teachers' Institute, 274 Soviet Street

#### Mogilev BSSR

Pedagogical and Teachers' Institute, 39 Lenin Street

#### Mozir BSSR

Teachers' Institute 19 Soviet Street

#### Molodechno BSSR

Teachers' Institute

#### Molotov

State University, 1 Genkel Street  
Institute of Medicine, 13 Karl Marx Street  
Institute of Stomatology, 48 Lenin Street  
Institute of Agriculture, 23 Communist Street  
Pharmaceutical Institute, 30 Communist Street  
Pedagogical and Teachers' Institute, 24 Karl Marx Street

#### Morshansk, Tambovsk District

Teachers' Institute, 52 Lotikov Street

#### Moscow

State University, 11 Mossy Street  
Higher Technical School, 5 Second Bowman Street  
Institute of Energetics, 17 Red Barn Street  
Mining Institute, 6 Large Kaluga Street  
Institute of Non-Ferrous Metals and Gold, 3 Crimean Arbor  
Institute of Geographical Research, 11 Mossy Street  
Institute for Study of Peat, 3/12 Institute of Higher  
Learning Street  
Institute of Steel, 6 Large Kaluga Street  
Evening Division of the Institute of Metallurgy, 1 First  
Prolom Lane  
Institute of Mechanics, 21 Kirov Street  
Institute of Glassware, 3A Vadkovsky Lane  
Institute of Chemical Apparatus, 21/4 Marx Street  
Evening Institute of Machine Manufacturing, 24A Street of  
Shabalovka  
Institute of Auto Mechanics, 38 B Semenova Street  
Aviation Institute, 18 Volokolam Road  
Technical Institute of Aviation, 16 Strast Boulevard  
Construction Engineers' Institute, 2 Spartak Street  
Construction Institute of the Moscow Executive Committee,  
8 Sluice Wharf Street  
Auto Road Institute, 7 Tver-Yam Lane  
Institute of Transportation and Economy, 19 Clinic Street  
Institute of Architecture, 11 Zhdan Street  
Polygraphic Institute, 6 Sadovo-Spask Street  
Institute for Engineers of Railroad Transportation, 15  
Obraztsov Street  
Electro-Mechanical Institute for Engineers of Railroad  
Transportation, 27 New Sushev Street  
Technical Institute for Electrical Communication, 109A  
Aviation Engine Street  
Institute of Chemical Technology, 5/2 Miusk Square  
Institute of Precision Chemical Technology, 1 M. Pirogov  
Street



Summary translation of Handbook of Schools of Higher Learning  
of USSR, published in Moscow 1950, in the Russian language: STAT

Textile Institute, 62 Don Street  
Technological Institute for Light Industries, 33 P. Osepenko  
Street  
Chemical and Technical Institute of Meat Industries, 33  
Meat Boulevard  
Technical Institute of Fishing Industries and Economy,  
2A Praniishnikov Street  
Technical Institute of Food Industries, 21/25 Volokolam Road  
Technical Institute of Forestry, Builder Street, Yaroslav  
Railroad  
Academy of Agriculture, 51 New Road  
Institute of Mechanization and Electrification of Agri-  
culture, 46 New Road  
Institute for Hydro-Melioration, 19 Low Road  
Institute of Soil Conservation, 15 Kazakov Street  
Institute of Geodesy, Aerial Photography and Cartography,  
4 Gorohov Lane  
Zoological Veterinarian Academy, Kuzmink Village  
Fur and Pelt Institute, Balashikh Street, Kursk Railroad  
Zoological Technical Institute for Horse Raising, Golnitsin  
Street, Byelorussian Railroad  
Institute of Economical Engineers, 20 Podsozen  
State Institute of Economy, 41 Zatsapa  
Institute of People's Economy, 28 Stremyah Lane  
Institute of Statistics and Economics, 14 Sabin Lane  
Institute of Finances, 30 Yaroslav Road, Church Hill  
Institute of Soviet Cooperative Trade, 21/25 Volokolam Road  
Juridical Institute, 11 Gertsen Street  
Historical Archives Institute, 15 25th of October Street  
State Librarian Institute, Levoberezh Square, October Railroad  
First State Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages,  
38 Metrostroeov Street  
State Pedagogical Institute, 1 M. Pirogov Street  
Regional Pedagogical Institute, 10A Radio Street  
City Pedagogical Institute, 8 Shuseva Street  
City Teachers' Institute, 4A First Porodin Street  
Institute of Oriental Studies, 13A Sokolnik, Rostokin  
Thoroughfare  
First Institute of Medicine, 6 B. Pirogov Street  
Second Institute of Medicine, 1 M. Pirogov Street  
The Institute of Medicine of the Ministry of Public Health  
of RSFSR, 10 Georgian Street  
Institute of Stomatology, 18 Kalyaev Street  
Pharmaceutical Institute, 13 Nikit Boulevard  
The All-Union State Institute of Cinematography, 1-6 Street  
of Textile Workers, VSHV Square  
State Conservatory, 13 Gertsen Street  
State Musical Pedagogical Institute, 30 Vorov Street  
State Institute of Theatrical Art, 4 Sobinov Lane  
Theatrical School by the Name of M. S. Shepkima, 6 Neglin  
Street  
Theatrical School by the Name of B. V. Shukima, 12A Bahtan  
Street  
Studio School by the Name of V. E. Nemirovich-Danchenko,  
3A Thoroughfare of the Artistic Theatre  
State Institute of Art, 30 Comrade Lane  
Institute of Applied and Decorative Arts, 426 Baltic  
Village  
Higher Commercial Arts School, 15-17 B. Spask Street  
Institute of Literature, 25 Tver Boulevard  
State Institute of Physical Culture and Sports, 18 Kazakov  
Street  
Training School for Instructors of Physical Culture, 18  
Kazakov Street

Summary translation of Handbook of Schools of Higher Learning  
of USSR, published in Moscow 1950, in the Russian language: STAT

Institute of International Relations, 53 Metrostroeov Street  
All-Union Correspondence Polytechnic Institute, 3 Thorough-  
fare of Serov  
Correspondence Institute of Metal Industries, 4 Kalinin  
Street, Krestovozdvizhen Lane  
All-Union Correspondence Institute of Textiles and Light  
Industries, B. Kaluga Street, Vistavoch Lane 2  
All-Union Correspondence Institute of Construction Material,  
58 Tagan Street  
All-Union Correspondence Institute of Electrical Com-  
munication, 109A Aviation Engine Street  
All-Union Correspondence Institute of Agricultural Educa-  
tion, 12 Listven Avenue, Building 12, Moscow 8  
All-Union Correspondence Institute of Finances, 8 Kuibishev  
Street  
Correspondence Institute of Statistics, 33/5 Brick Street  
All-Union Correspondence Juridical Institute, (VUZE), 11  
Gertsen Street  
All-Union Correspondence Institute of Soviet Trade, 14 Kuz-  
nets Bridge  
Correspondence Polygraphic Institute, 21 Kirov Street  
All-Union Correspondence Institute of Energetics, 14 Red  
Barn Street  
Branch of VUZE, 3 Prodol Lane

#### Murmansk

Teachers' Institute, 83 Stalin Street  
Higher School of Navigation, 19 Shmidt Street

#### Murom, Vladimir Region

Teachers' Institute, 18 Karl Marx Street

#### Nalchik

Kabardin Pedagogical and Teachers' Institute, Hutor Zatishe

#### Namangan, Uzbek SSR

Teachers' Institute

#### Nahichevan, Azerbaidzhan SSR

Teachers' Institute, 3 Nizam Street

#### Nezhin, Ukrainian SSR

Pedagogical and Teachers' Institute, 2 Public Utilities  
Street

#### Lower Lomov, Penzensk Region

Teachers' Institute, 2 Lunachar Street

#### Lower Tagil, Sverdlovsk Region

Teachers' Institute, 25 Street of MOPR

#### Nicolaev

Pedagogical and Teachers' Institute, 24 Rosy Luxemburg  
Street  
Institute of Art of Ship Building, 5 Kuznets Street

#### Nikopol USSR

Teachers' Institute

#### Novozibkov, Bryansk Region

Pedagogical and Teachers' Institute, 11 Lenin Street

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of USSR, published in Moscow 1950, in the Russian language:

## Novosibirsk

Construction Engineering Institute, 80 Street of Chehov  
Institute for Military Engineers of Railroad Transportation,  
20 Soviet Street  
Institute of Agriculture, 172 Polshivist Street  
Institute for Engineers of Geodesy, Aerial Photography and  
Cartography, 27 Potanin Street  
Institute of Medicine, 58 Red Avenue  
Pedagogical and Teachers' Institute, 20 Komsomol Avenue  
Branch of VUZE, 12 Red Avenue

## Novocherkassk

Polytechnic Institute, 145 Education Street  
Zoological Veterinarian Institute, 35 Podtelkov Avenue  
Engineering and Melioration Institute, 101 Pushkin Street  
Teachers' Institute, 99 Street of Decembrists

## New Urench, Uzbek SSR

Horezm Pedagogical and Teachers' Institute

## Nukus, Kara-Kalpaksk ASSR

Pedagogical and Teachers' Institute

## Nuha, Azerbaidzhan SSR

Teachers' Institute

## Odessa

State University, 2 Street of Peter the Great  
Polytechnic Institute, 8 Street of the Tenth Year of the Red  
Army  
Institute for Navy Engineers, 34 Mechnik Street  
Higher School for Navigation, 13 Deidrikson Street  
Technical Institute for Electrical Communication, 61 Kom-  
somol Street  
Institute of Hydro Meteorology, 18 Shepkin Street  
Technical Institute of Food and Refrigeration Industry,  
1-3 Street of Peter the Great  
Institute for Engineers of Meal and Flour Industries and  
Grain Elevators, 112 Sverdlov Street  
Institute of Credit and Economics, 1 Dzerzhin Street  
Institute of Agriculture, 99 Sverdlov Street  
Institute of Medicine, 2 Valihov Lane  
Pharmaceutical Institute, 17 Street of the Red Guards  
State Conservatory, 63 Ostrovid Street  
Teachers' Institute, 7 Small Lane  
Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages, 42 Street of  
Pasteur  
Pedagogical Institute, 26 Komsomol Street  
Construction Engineers Institute, 4 Street of Deidrikson  
Branch of VUZE, 3 Pushkin Street

## Omsk

Institute of Machine Manufacturing, 60 Dolgirev Street  
Siberian Auto Roads Institute, 20 Lenin Street  
Institute of Medicine, 9 Lenin Street  
Institute of Agriculture, Old Out-of-Town Grove  
Veterinarian Institute, 64 October Street  
Pedagogical and Teachers' Institute, 2 International Street

## Omutninsk, Kirov Region

Teachers' Institute, 7 Vorov Street

Summary translation of Handbook of Schools of Higher Learning  
of USSR, published in Moscow 1950, in the Russian language:

STAT

Orel

Pedagogical and Teachers' Institute, 29 Moscow Street

Orehovo-Zuevo, Moscow Region

Teachers' Institute, 12 Green Street

Orsk, Chkalov Region

Teachers' Institute, 59 Soviet Street

Orsha BSSR

Teachers' Institute

Osipenko, Zaporozhsk Region

Teachers' Institute, 15 Dumin Street

Ohansk, Molotovsk Region

Teachers' Institute, 6 Red Street

Osh, Kirgizsk SSR

Teachers' Institute, 50 Frunzen Street

Penza

Industrial Institute, 22 Red Street

Pedagogical and Teachers' Institute, 37 Garden Street

Persianovka, Rostovsk Region

The Azov-Black Sea Institute of Agriculture

Petrovorsk

Karelo-Finnish State University, 79 Avenue of Lenin

Teachers' Institute, 77 Avenue of Lenin

Petropavlovsk, Kazakh SSR

Teachers' Institute

Pinsk, BSSR

Teachers' Institute

Poltava

Institute for Engineers for Agricultural Construction,  
9 Street of Shevchenko

Institute of Agriculture, 12 Street of Skovorod

Pedagogical and Teachers' Institute, 9 Street of Lassal

Pochinke, Gorky Region

Teachers' Institute, Lunachar Street

Przhevalsk, Kirgizsk SSR

Teachers' Institute, 11 Garden Street

Pskov

Pedagogical and Teachers' Institute, 21 Soviet Street

Pushkin, Leningrad Region

The Leningrad Institute of Agriculture, 8 Street of Vasenko

Pyatigorsk

Pedagogical and Teachers' Institute, 70 Soviet Avenue

Pharmaceutical Institute, Soviet Avenue

Summary translation of Handbook of Schools of Higher Learning  
of USSR, published in Moscow 1950, in the Russian language: STAT

#### Riga

Latvian State University, 19 Boulevard of Rainis  
Latvian Academy of Agriculture, 5 Ausekl Street  
State Conservatory, 23 Boulevard of Rainis  
Latvian Pedagogical Institute, 29 Boulevard of Rainis  
State Academy of Art, 13 Boulevard of Communarians  
Latvian Institute of Physical Culture, 3 Street of Kalku  
State Theatrical Institute, 10 Boulevard of Communarians  
Branch of VUZE, 9 Boulevard of Rainis

#### Rovno, Ukrainian SSR

Teachers' Institute, 21 East Street

#### Rostov-on-the-Don

State University, 115 Street of F. Engels  
Institute of Agriculture Machine Building, 2 Selmarsh,  
Building 4  
Construction Engineers Institute, 150 Socialist Street  
Institute for Engineers of Railroad Transportation, New City  
Institute of Finances and Economics, 77 Street of Engels  
Institute of Medicine, 38 Nahichevan  
Pedagogical and Teachers' Institute, 79 Street of M. Gorki  
Branch of VUZE, 32 Kirov Avenue

#### Rossosh, Voronezhsk Region

Teachers' Institute, 1 Station Street

#### Razan

Pedagogical and Teachers' Institute, 38 Street of Freedom  
Institute of Agriculture, 29-35 Street of Lenin

#### Samarkand, Uzbek SSR

Uzbek State University, 15 Boulevard of Gorky  
Uzbek Institute of Agriculture, 83 Street of Karl Marx  
Institute of Soviet Trade, 47 Communist Street  
Institute of Medicine, 17 Boulevard of Gorky  
Evening Division of Pedagogical and Teachers' Institute,  
61 Engels Street  
Teachers' Institute, 55 Sklan Street

#### Saransk, Mordvian ASSR

Mordvian Pedagogical and Teachers' Institute, 62 Bolshevik  
Street

#### Sarapul, Udmurtsk ASSR

Teachers' Institute, 62 Street of Red Sport

#### Saratov

State University, 83 Astrahan Street  
Zoological Veterinarian Institute, 220 Garden Street  
Institute of Agricultural Machinery, 60 Soviet Street  
Institute of Agriculture, 1 Revolution Square  
Institute of Economics, 11 Revolution Square  
Auto Road Institute, 77 Krain Street, Klinich Village  
Juridical Institute, 45 M. Gorky Street  
Institute of Medicine, 5 Revolution Square  
State Conservatory, 1 Kirov Street  
Pedagogical and Teachers' Institute, 14 Michurin Street  
Branch of VUZE, 45 M. Gorky Street

Summary translation of Handbook of Schools of Higher Learning  
of USSR, published in Moscow 1950, in the Russian language:

STAT

## Sverdlovsk

Ural State University, 71A Belin Street  
Ural Polytechnic Institute, Vtutzgorodok  
Mining Institute, 30 Kuibishev Street  
Ural Technic Institute of Forestry, Siberian High Road,  
5th Kilometer  
Institute of Agriculture, 42 K. Libknet Street  
Institute of Medicine, Communist Square  
Juridical Institute, 26 Molishev Street  
Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages, 25 Razin Street  
Ural State Conservatory, 26 Lenin Street  
Pedagogical and Teachers' Institute, 2 Young Workers Wharf  
Branch of VUZE, 2A Molishev Street

## Semenov, Gorky Region

Teachers' Institute, 21 Cheluskin Street

## Semipalatinsk

Pedagogical and Teachers' Institute, 119 Belin Street

## Simferopol

Crimean Institute of Agriculture, 2 Michurin Street  
Crimean Pedagogical and Teachers' Institute, 17 Lenin Street  
Crimean Institute of Medicine, 5/7 Lenin Boulevard  
Branch of VUZE, 3 Lenin Street

## Slavyansk, Stalin Region

Teachers' Institute, 15 Shevchenko Street

## Smolensk

Institute of Medicine, 3 Proletarian Institute Street  
Pedagogical and Teachers' Institute, 8 Przheval Street

## Soroke, Moldavian SSR

Teachers' Institute

## Stavropol (Territory)

Institute of Agriculture, 270 Molotov Street  
Pedagogical and Teachers' Institute, 1 Lenin Street  
Institute of Medicine  
Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages, 1 Lenin Street

## Stalinabad

Tadzhik State University, 40A Kirov Street  
Pedagogical and Teachers' Institute, 56 Kirov Street  
Institute of Medicine, 104 Kirov Street  
Tadzhik Institute of Agriculture, 17 Shevchenko Street  
Branch of VUZE, 3 Putov Street

## Stalingrad

Institute of Mechanics, 608 S.T.Z.  
Institute of Medicine, Beketovk  
Pedagogical and Teachers Institute, 2 Academy Street  
Institute of Agriculture, 55 Turkman Street

## Staliniri, Georgian SSR

Pedagogical Institute, 30 Molotov Street

## Stalino, Ukrainian SSR

The Don Industrial Institute, 58 Artem Street  
Institute of Medicine, 57 Artem Street  
Pedagogical and Teachers Institute, 49 Ninth Line

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of USSR, published in Moscow 1950, in the Russian language: STAT

Stalinsk, Kemerovsk Region  
Siberian Institute of Metallurgy, 49 Rudokoprov Street  
Pedagogical and Teachers Institute, 7 School Street

Stanislav, Ukrainian SSR  
Teachers Institute, 20A Kilin Street  
Institute of Medicine, 7 Karpin Street

Starobelsk, Ukrainian SSR  
Teachers Institute, 3 Proletarian Street

Old Oskol, Kursk Region  
Teachers Institute, 10 Proletarian Street

Stepanakert, Azerbaidzhan USSR  
Teachers Institute, Kirev Street

Sterlitamak, Bashkirsk ASSR  
Teachers Institute, 7 Proletarian Street

Subzha, Kursk Region  
Teachers Institute, 4 Shepkin Street

Sumi, Ukrainian SSR  
Pedagogical Institute, 3 Surochin Lane

Surazh, Bryansk Region  
Teachers Institute, 67 October Street

Suhumi  
Pedagogical Institute, 21 Stalin Street

Sizran  
Teachers Institute, 17 Soviet Street

Siktivkar, Komi ASSR  
Komi Pedagogical and Teachers Institute, 21 Communist Street

Taganrog, Rostovsk Region  
Institute of Mechanization of Agriculture, 22 Chehov Street  
Teachers Institute, 32 Turgen Street

Tallin, Estonian SSR  
Polytechnic Institute, Kopli  
State Conservatory, 3 Karl Marx Street  
State Institute of Applied Arts, 11 Tartus Road  
Teachers Institute

Tambov  
Pedagogical and Teachers Institute, 93 Soviet Street

Tartu, Estonian SSR  
State University, 42 Ulikooli Street  
State Institute of Art, 16 Heybenan Street  
Teachers Institute

Tatshauz, Turkmen SSR  
Teachers Institute, 12 Pushkin Street

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Tashkent

Middle Asiatic State University, 32 Karl Marx Street  
Middle Asiatic Polytechnic Institute, 16 Assakin Street  
Institute of Engineers for Railroad Transportation, 1 Oboron  
Street  
Textile Institute, 7 Academy Street  
Institute of Agriculture, 32 Kirev Street  
Institute of Irrigation and Mechanization of Agriculture,  
29 Teachers Street  
Institute of Finances and Economy, 94 Uzbekistan Street  
Institute of Medicine by the Name of V. M. Molotov, 85  
Karl Marx Street  
Pharmaceutical Institute, 85 Karl Marx Street  
Pedagogical and Teachers Institute, 63 Pedagogical Street  
Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages, 11 Saper Street  
Evening Pedagogical Institute, 14 Red Army Street  
Juridical Institute, 10 Sheyhantaur Thoroughfare-Navoi  
State Conservatory, 31 Pushkin Street  
State Institute of Theatrical Arts, 75 Shelkovich Street  
Branch of VUZE, 10 Sheyhantaur Thoroughfare-Navoi

Tibilissi

State University, 1 Mar Street  
Georgian Polytechnic Institute, 2/4 Scholastic Lane  
Institute of Engineers for Railroad Transportation, 138  
Plenava Street  
Georgian Institute of Agriculture, 33 Mar Street  
Georgian Zoological Veterinarian Institute, 15 Mar Street  
Institute of Medicine, 16 Melikishvil Street  
State Conservatory, 8 Griboiedov Street  
Academy of Art, 22 Griboiedov Street  
Institute of Physical Culture, 2 Descent of 300 Aragonians  
Georgian State Theatrical Institute, 21 Shota Rustovel  
Avenue  
Pedagogical Institute, 31 Chavchavadze Street  
Branch of VUZE, 32 Atarbekov Street  
Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages, 51 Poliashvil  
Street

Telaviv, Georgian SSR

Teachers Institute, Gvirib Street

Temnikova, Mordvian ASSR

Teachers Institute, 6 Lenin Street

Tiraspol, Moldavian SSR

Teachers Institute

Tobolsk, Tumensk Region

Teachers Institute, 11 Rosy Luxemburg Street

Tomsk

State University, 3 Timiryazev Street  
Polytechnic Institute, 9 Timiryazev Street  
Institute of Electro Mechanics for Engineers of Railroad  
Transportation, 41 Lenin Avenue  
Institute of Medicine, 1 Timiryazev  
Pedagogical and Teachers Institute, 60 Kiev Street

Troitsk, Chelyabinsk Region

Veterinarian, Institute, 1 Education



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Tula

Institute of Mechanics, 154 Communarian Street  
Pedagogical and Teachers Institute, 7 Mendeleev Street

Tulun, Irkutsk Region

Teachers Institute, 20 International Street

Tumen

Pedagogical and Teachers Institute, 10 Semakov Street

Uzhgorod, Ukrainian SSR

State University, 1-3 Gorky Square

Ulan-Ude

Boor-Mongolian Zoological Veterinarian Institute, 18  
Kalandarashvil Street  
Boor-Mongolian Pedagogical and Teachers Institute, 11  
Ranzhurov Street

Ulyanovsk

Institute of Agriculture, 1 New Benets  
Pedagogical and Teachers Institute, 4 Ulyanov Street

Uman, Ukrainian SSR

Institute of Agriculture, Sofiev Park  
Teachers Institute, 2 Karl Marx Street

Uralsk

Pedagogical and Teachers Institute, 122 Soviet Street

Urupinsk, Stalingrad Region

Teachers Institute, 22 Chapaev Street

Ufa

Institute of Aviation, 61 Lenin Street  
Bashkir Institute of Medicine, 47 Frunze Street  
Bashkir Institute of Agriculture, 12 Karl Marx Street  
Bashkir Pedagogical and Teachers Institute, 11 Gogol Street  
Institute for Study of Petroleum, Socialistic Village  
Branch of VUZE, 1 Matrosov Street

Fergana, Uzbek SSR

Pedagogical and Teachers Institute, 37 Street of the Communist

Frunze, Kirghis SSR

Kirghis Institute of Agriculture, P/O 15  
Kirghis Pedagogical and Teachers Institute, 47 Dolganov Street  
Institute of Medicine, 1 Voroshilov Street  
Branch of VUZE, 36 Dzerzhin Street

Habarovsk

Institute of Engineers for Railroad Transportation, 126  
Nekrasov Street  
Institute of Medicine, 34 Karl Marx Street  
Pedagogical and Teachers Institute, 66 Karl Marx Street

Harkov

State University, 16 University Street  
Construction Engineers Institute, 40 Sum Street  
Mining Institute, 12 Lenin Avenue  
Polytechnic Institute, 16 Red Banner Street  
Institute of Aviation, 18/20 Sum Street  
Institute for Engineers of Railroad Transportation, 7 Feyer-  
bach Square  
Economical Engineers Institute, 9 Lenin Avenue

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Institute for Engineers of Construction of Public Utilities,  
12 Revolution Street  
Institute of Soviet Trade, 11 Tevelev Square  
Institute of Agriculture, 44 Artem Street  
Veterinarian Institute, 37 Sum Street  
Institute for Mechanization of Agriculture, 45 Stalin Avenue  
Zoological Technical Institute, 1 Platform of Lozoben  
Auto Road Institute, 35 Artem Street  
Juridical Institute, 77 Pushkin Street  
Institute of Medicine, 39 Sum Street  
Institute of Stomatology, 30 Pushkin Street  
Pharmaceutical Institute, 12 Melnik Street  
Pedagogical Institute, 29 Artem Street  
Teachers Institute, 3 Shatilovk, Fanin Lane  
Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages, 10 Stalin Avenue  
State Conservatory, 13 Tevelev Street  
State Theatrical Institute, 34 Sum Street  
State Institute of Art, 8 Red Banner Street  
Librarian Institute, 4 Bursats Descent  
Branch of VUZE, 77 Pushkin Street

#### Herson

Institute of Agriculture, 2 Alexander Street  
Pedagogical and Teachers Institute, 3 Pestel Boulevard

#### Tsisis, Latvian SSR

Teachers Institute, 60 Komsomol Street

#### Chaplogin, Ryazansk Region

Teachers Institute, 2 M. Gorky Street

#### Chardzhoi, Turkmen SSR

Teachers Institute

#### Cheboksari, Chuvashsk ASSR

Institute of Agriculture, 4 Volgostroy Square  
Chuvashski Pedagogical and Teachers Institute, 34 Karl Marx Street

#### Chelyabinsk

Institute of Mechanization of Agriculture, 38 Red Street  
Pedagogical and Teachers Institute, 69 Spartak Street  
Institute of Mechanics and Machine Building, 10 Timiryazev Street  
Institute of Medicine, 35 Commune Street

#### Cherepovets, Vologodsk Region

Teachers Institute

#### Cherkassi, Kiev Region

Pedagogical and Teachers Institute, 22 Karl Marx Street

#### Cherkessk, Stavropolsk Territory

Teachers Institute, 32 M. Gorky Street

#### Chernigov

Teachers Institute, 2 May the 1st Street

#### Chernovitsi

State University, 1 University Street  
Institute of Medicine, 5 Theatre Square  
Teachers Institute, 17 Gertsen Street

Summary translation of Handbook of Schools of Higher Learning  
of USSR, published in Moscow 1950, in the Russian language: STAT

Chimkent, Kazakh SSR

Technical Institute of Construction Materials, 38 Soviet Street  
Teachers Institute, 38 Soviet Street

Chita

Pedagogical and Teachers Institute, 140 Chkalov Street

Chkalov

Institute of Agriculture, 20 Cheluskin Street  
Pedagogical and Teachers Institute, 21 Soviet Street  
Institute of Medicine, 26 Thoroughfare of the Communarians  
Branch of VUZE, 25 Volodar Street

Shadrinsk, Kurgansk Region

Teachers Institute, 79 Zhdanov Street

Shaulai, Lithuanian SSR

Teachers Institute

Shakhti, Rostovsk N/D Region

Teachers Institute, 99 Shevchenko Street

Shuya

Teachers Institute, 32 Soviet Street

Sherbakov, Yaroslavl Region

Teachers Institute, 26 Sverdlov Street

South-Sahalinsk

South-Sahalinsk Teachers Institute, 93 School Street

Yakutsk

Pedagogical and Teachers Institute, 53 Yaroslav Street

Yaransk, Kirov Region

Teachers Institute, 14 Karl Marx Street

Yaroslavl

Technological Institute, 14 Soviet Street  
Institute of Agriculture, 103 Volodar Street  
Pedagogical and Teachers Institute, 108 Republic Street  
Institute of Medicine, 5 Revolution Street

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 biological faculties of the universities and pedagogical insti-  
 tutes are published by the publishing House "Soviet Science".

### Biology

Meyer, Prof. K. I. "Morphology and Systematism of Higher Plants"  
 - "Archeogony Plants" 1947, 328 pages. Price - 17 Rubles.

Richin, U. V. "Hygrophyte Flora" 1948, 448 pages. Price \_\_\_\_\_  
 14 Rubles.

Rosovtsev, Prof. S. I. "Practicum of Plant Dissection" 1948,  
 276 pages, price \_\_\_\_\_ 8 Rubles.

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